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OLD GUARD ON FRONTIER

LEFT: Pt. Nehru riding a pony visited Gangtok—Nathula pass on Tibet-Sikkim border.
ABOVE: Prime Minister being greeted by the Tribals of Assam.
LEFT BOTTOM: Exquisite Nepalese woodcraft and brass work at Patan Exhibition attract Nehru.
BELOW: India's Prime Minister being welcomed by the Maharaja of Sikkim at his palace.

Pt. Nehru completes 63 next week. Under his stewardship, India's stock has gone high, because of his successful foreign policy. The above pictures show him studying on the spot the frontiers of India. During his recent visit to the Tribal Area in Assam, he is reported to have surveyed the MacMohan Line, the frontier between India and China.

Future Of English In Free India

• SEE PAGE 19 •

Twilight Of The Tropics

By W. H. STRINGER.

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)

THIS isn't precisely the South Seas," said the Englishman, Henderson, "but you may find it an agreeable substitute."

Our thirty-foot diesel launch was cruising evenly past rocky headland and green forest, skirting the Costa Rican coast.

We had a sun-drenched afternoon, spent busily in off-shore trolling. This had been followed by a swim at "the cove," an untenated curve of sandy beach canopied by coconut palms. Now it was the beauteous hour preceding the narrow twilight of the tropics and we, four intruders in the drama of the setting sun, were captured by the tranquillity of it all—the far expanse of mild Pacific swell, the slowly coppering sky, the darkening hue of forest.

"Columbus, you know, sailed along the Caribbean side of the Isthmus on his fourth and last voyage," Henderson observed, his comments spaced by sufficient silence so as not to break the mood. "He called the land Honduras—it means 'depths'—because of the deep soundings he found everywhere."

Henderson was the type of far-roved, weather-beaten Englishman one still encounters in the narrow corners of the globe—prospecting in the Yukon, searching for Polynesian origins in the Cook Islands, digging in Mesopotamia or, as in Henderson's case, serving one of the big development corporations of this modern century. Out of England for twenty-five years, he had roughed it all over Latin America keenly observant to the point of scholarship.

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Sea birds—gulls and terns—new across the softly cloud-patterned sky, sometimes in pairs, heading on silent wings for nests among the several rocky islets which slid slowly sternward. The offshore breeze of evening was just sufficient for dungarees and a pullover.

The South Seas? Aye, this coastline had the same quality of the unspoiled and the untouched the same palm fronds waving the same langorous air, the same sense that the land was narrow and the ocean wide. No ship's smoke smudged the horizon. No cabanas adorned "the cove," where the swimmer trod golden sands through glistening water of bathtub temperature.

There was hardly a footprint for a Crusoe to discover, no sign of man along the forest-backed beach, save one half-coconut neatly sliced by some passing native with a machete for the milk inside.

"If you like this setting, you would probably appreciate Canon Island," Henderson mused. "It's just five hours by launch," he extended a lean finger toward the dipping sun, "directly out there."

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"How would you fancy a small isle, all by itself? Palm trees, a few wooded hills, a clear stream bubbling down to the shore. The company thoughtfully has built a couple of huts there and some of us cruise out, now and then, for a few days of fishing, or catching up on good books. Not a telephone on the premises."

Cano Island— next stop the Galapagos. One marked it down in memory for a possible vacation, if ever wind and tide and finance permitted. A passable substitute for the South Seas, perhaps. But what of adventure, colour, ancient legends, modern romance along the Isthmus? Were there tales here that a Nordhoff or a Hall could dip his pen into? Could a writer thrive here? We correspondents-on-a-junket put the question to Henderson.

"I wonder," he replied thoughtfully. "Your native Indian has

(Continued On Page 20 Col. 1)

WEEK-END FUN

A certain officer's confidential report had written on it, by his commanding officer: "This officer should go far," The Brigadier added: "The farther the better," and finally the Divisional Commander wrote: "He should start at once."

* * *

He was awakened in the middle of the night by his nervous wife, who said, "I hear sounds as though someone is coming up the stairs."

"What's the time?" he asked sleepily.

"Two o'clock," replied the wife.

"S'all right,' he said, turning over; "it'll be me."

* * *

Her self-confidence was far in excess of her golfing ability, and her caddy was amazed at her nerve in entering for a medal round competition on a famous course.

After an astronomical score she was trying to dig her ball out of the long grass when she stopped and said haughtily "What do you advise me to take now, caddy?"

"The next train home," came the answer.

* * *

There was a slight commotion on the bus. The overdressed woman had tendered for her fare a coin which, after a scrutiny, the conductor declined, pronouncing it to be foreign. Instead of producing another coin and permitting the man to get on with his job, the woman proceeded to rail against having been imposed upon elsewhere and, indeed, attempted to work off some of her indignation on the conductor.

"What can I do with it?" she demanded.

"Well, they'll take it in Turkey," the conductor suggested.

* * *

"It's astonishing what love can do to some people. Take young Smith, for instance. He was telling me yesterday that he's met the one girl in all the world for him, prettier than any film star, and her very name, he told me, conjures up a vision of the radiant countryside, nestling cottages, larks soaring up from flower-dotted meadows, cosy farms down quiet lanes."

"And what's the girls name?"

"Bull!"

* * *

Buying grapes for her sick husband, a woman at the grocer's asked: "Do you know if anything poisonous has been sprayed on these?"

"No, ma'am," answered the grocer; "you'll have to get that at the chemist's."

* * *

"I hope you enjoyed your game with the major," said the hostess to one of her guests. "He's very clever at cards, isn't he?"

"He certainly is," replied the guest. "He started by telling my fortune, and now he's counting it."

TAXIMAN TO THE RESCUE

"There was one episode which I'll never forget. I was rushing to catch a train when I realised that I had no money for the ticket. It was one minute to three, and half my letter of credit was packed away in a suitcase in the front part of the taxi. Amid much flutter, and all the traffic at Paddington, I unpacked; then the cabby said 'Don't worry miss, you get to the bank, I'll stack all this gear away for you.' So I fled, leaving him to flounder in a sea of tooth-paste and nylons. When I got back, complete with cash, he had everything under control, and I may say that his packing was much more efficient than mine."

Barbara Wells, on BBC.

WE'RE CLOSELY APPROACHING THE STAGE'

ZORIN SOUNDS LIKE LAMB AFTER MALIK'S GROWL

BY WILLIAM R. FRYE

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE United Nations had its first glimpse recently of the man who is to take the place of Yakov Malik as Chief Soviet delegate.

He is Valerian A. Zorin, a veteran Soviet diplomat, credited with masterminding the 1948 Communist coup in Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Zorin made his bow in UN's 12-nation Disarmament Commission. The discussion that day was largely on questions of procedure, so he did not have much opportunity to display his ideas on policy.

On the other hand, he was called upon to speak extemporaneously on a number of occasions, as might not have been the case in a well-prepared debate, so observers had a fair chance to size up his qualifications.

Mr. Zorin does not seem likely to be the arrogant, tempestuous television personality his predecessor is. He appeared self-possessed, rather than aggressive, at times speaking so softly that his voice was hardly audible to the gallery.

Mr. Malik, sitting immediately behind him, gave him constant coaching, leaning on the back of Mr. Zorin's chair and squirming, as if eager to get into the scrap. Mr. Zorin maintained a mild-spoken composture.

It may be that the Kremlin's new diplomat simply has not yet begun to feel at home in his job or has not yet accumulated a vocabulary of ephithets suitable for UN use. Whatever the reason, even his indignant passages—passages which from Mr. Malik would have been purple—were only light blue. He said there was an anti-Russian "deal" among his opponents, to be sure, but he did not call it the doing of the "Anglo-American aggressive bloc" nor did he say it forecast an imminent attack on the Soviet Union.

Observers had the impression that Mr. Zorin, once he becomes acclimated, may be an even more formidable opponent of the West than the explosive Mr. Malik. He seems less likely to make sudden blunders.

It is hard to imagine his arguing, for example, as Mr. Malik once did, that "racial issues" should not be brought into the Security Council when his opponent had accused him of arguments so fallacious they amounted to calling black white.

Mr. Zorin is heavy-set, with gray hair and horn-rimmed spectacles. He wore a plain gray business suit, and could have passed for a middle-aged banker at an executive convention. There were hard lines on his face, however, which might look like danger signals.

There was nothing in what Mr. Zorin had to say which suggested a change in Russia's foreign policy. There have been some comments behind the scenes that the Russians at the UN are more polite these days than they have been for many a moon. But if a new peace offensive is in the offing, there is no solid indication of it. It would take more than a few soft-spoken sentences on procedure in the Disarmament Commission to convince western observers the Kremlin had undergone a change of heart.

HIS MAIN AUDIENCE

Mr. Malik is not going home immediately. He apparently is staying on in an advisory capacity through the forthcoming General Assembly—that is, at least until Jan. 1. Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky will head the Assembly delegation.

Mr. Malik came to the UN in 1948, replacing Andrei A. Gromyko. He first gained wide notoriety in the United States in August, 1950, when he ended Russia's boycott of the Security Council to preside over a month of spectacular warngling on Korea. He became as familiar a figure to television audiences as "Hopalong Cassidy."

In recent months, Mr. Malik has concentrated on germ-warfare charges. His tactics in the Security Council and Disarmament Commission have been sufficiently astute on occasion to provide a severe challenge to the United States, but he usually has overplayed his hand, in the eyes of western observers.

Most non-Communist observers believe his main audience has been the Soviet people, with Asia a close second. In their opnion, he has alienated far more people in the Western world during the past four years than he has swayed.

All Tallulah Stories

BY TREVOR ALLEN

MISS Bankhead, that naughty nymph of the Terrible 'Twenties, has been talking, talking, talking into a dictaphone, and now we have the reverberations in 'Tallulah: My Autobiography' (Gollancz, 16s.). Do you recognise the authentic notes?—

I have milked a mammoth, and I travel with adjustable window screens. I have been up in a balloon with Sir Nigel Playfair, and down in a submarine with Gary Cooper. I have scaled an elephant in a St. Louis zoo, and christened an electric rabbit with a jeroboam of Lanson 1912. I have clerked behind a counter with Margot Asquith and sung duets with Margaret Truman. Charged with two double-daiquiris I have churned with the conviction that I can do the Indian rope trick.

My voice has been likened to the mating call of the caribou, and to the haunting note of a Strad. Apostates have hinted that I'm the ill-begotten daughter of Medusa and the Marquis de Sade. As against these slanders there are the hymns of my champions, equally inaccurate, that I'm a fusion of Annie Laurie, Bo-peep, Florence Nightingale and whichever waif Lillian Gish played in 'The Orphans of the Storm.' With Montaigne "I speak the truth, not so much as I would, but as much as I dare; and I dare a little more, as I grow older."

Added to which we have the testimony of a younger Reginald Arkell—now editor of 'Men Only'—after accompanying her to Leeds for a dress rehearsal of 'Her Cardboard Lover':

Her lips are as scarlet as a guardsman's coat, and her diamonds make the flashing signs of Piccadilly look like farthing dips. She plays "He loves me, he loves me not" with pearls that are as big as potatoes.

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At twenty, in 1923, she bombinated into London Town from the States on a borrowed dol 1,000, not because Cochran had virtually arranged for her to play in Sir Gerald du Maurier's production of 'The Dancers', but because, after all, he hadn't, says the reviewer in "John O'London's Weekly."

When she was introduced to Sir Gerald:

"But didn't you get my cable telling you not to come?"

"What cable?"

"My dear girl," he replied, "I cabled you I had engaged another girl for the role, that she was already in rehearsal. I'm terribly sorry. We're opening in a fortnight, you know."

My rebuttal will never make any anthology of ripostes. "I'm terribly sorry, too," I said. "But I'm happy to be in England. It's been a great pleasure to meet you—perhaps she'll break a leg."

The other girl didn't break a leg, but she had a new baby, Tallulah says, and welcomed the chance to devote all her time to it—on a contracted £50 a week throughout the forty-three-week run of the play. Tallulah was in. Especially after Sir Gerald's daughter Daphne had said: "Daddy, that's the most beautiful girl I ever saw in my life." But one day between the first and third acts (she wasn't on in the second) she wilfully had her hair shingled to conform with the new smart fashion. Early in the third I had to let down my knee-long tresses, brush them, then put them up again while the audience gasped. Now I had nothing to let down. But Sir Gerald was oblivious to my treachery. At the end of the play I rushed to his dressing-room. I swung my head about. I whipped my mane this way and that. "Look, Sir Gerald." "Well?" he said. It took him a full minute to realize the enormity of my offence. Then he broke into tears. I had ruined the play, he said.

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After that run she first saw her name in big lights over Knoblock's 'Conchita', a Cuban play in which she became a brunette and carried a monkey. On the opening night the monkey went berserk. He had taken a violent dislike to me

(Continuon On Page 20 Col. 3)

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S.A. Whites Up Against Malanism

CALL TO SUPPORT 'COLOURED' DEFIANCE OF UNJUST LAWS

A pamphlet published by the Springbok Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women in South Africa, which consists mainly of European members, indicates that apart from Dr. Malan and his fanatical followers, the conscience of the other White people of South Africa has been stirred by the Passive Resistance campaign in progress there.

The pamphlet after describing the unjust racial laws against which non-White people have launched their campaign states:

"There is now no room, as there was before, for turning aside, for closing our eyes, for shirking a decision. The Defy Unjust Laws Campaign has crystallised issues which leave no room for neutrals. Either for or against. Either for Justice or for Tyranny. Either against Malan or against the non-European people. This is the choice before us. And the decisions must be taken and acted upon. A hard road calling for courage and self-sacrifice.

"At the Nuremburg trials the world passed solemn judgment on those who sought to deny complicity for Dachau and Lidice by saying, "I did not know," "I looked the other way," "I carried out orders."

"Let it never happen that white South Africans stand condemned in the dock of a new Nuremburg, when the day of liberation dawns in South Africa!"

The Springbok Legion has also launched a campaign for membership from ex-volunteers who wish to take a more vigorous part in the struggle to preserve democratic principles and practice for South Africa. The pamphlet printed under the heading "D. Day for Democracy—Another Crisis Call from the Springbok Legion", is as follows:—

For 9,000,000 non-European South Africans June 26th of this year was D-Day—D for Defiance. Since that time in orderly and disciplined fashion thousands of volunteers have followed the call of their organisations—the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Council—have peacefully defied laws they have singled out as unjust and have been arrested and imprisoned for their defiance.

The movement is at its beginnings. Yet none can see its end. Already the volunteers are reckoned in thousands, firing a flame of national independence and liberation in the minds and spirits of our African, Indian and Coloured citizens. From such a flame can come an extension of South African liberty, restoring harmony between white citizen and black, retrieving the name and international reputation of our country from the epithet it has become under the Malan Government, re-creating the free unity of our provinces and our races, which was fought for by the greatest of South Africans—by Olive Schreiner and Onze Jan Hofmeyr: by Moroka and Gandhi: by Fairburn and Pringle: by Bill Andrews and Smuts.

But the flame of non-European liberation can also lead to the bitterest of the many bitter black-white clashes which have besmirched our history and destroyed the prospect of racial harmony between the peoples of our land.

It is the action of white South Africans which will decide which way the campaign will end—whether in bitterness and bloodshed or in friendliness and peace. Never has there been such a responsibility for good and evil settled on the shoulders of all. Never has there been such a need for clear, unimpassioned thinking and the choosing of sides.

Let us take stock.

The aim of the Campaign is not just "defiance"—defiance of the government, the law and the custodians of public order. It has been launched on a spirit neither of barggadocio nor of irresponsibility. IT IS A CAMPAIGN TO DEFY CERTAIN SPECIFIC UNJUST LAWS.

Many European South Africans oppose and resent certain laws. Many consider the Excess Profits Tax or the Meat Control Regulations "unjust."

But for the non-European peoples the meaning of the term "unjust laws" lies much deeper. At its roots lies the fundamental injustice that these laws are made by a Parliament in which they—the non-white citizens — have no voice and in which their viewpoint is not considered. The term expresses not mere dissatisfaction with the laws; it expresses the conviction that a law proclaimed "unjust" violates the very essense of justice, of decency, of democracy and of civil liberties.

"Unjust laws," in the connotation given by the Defiance Campaign, are laws which break the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter or the Declaration of Human Rights or the Geneva Conventions. They are laws whose very existence on the Statute Book is an offence against democracy and whose existence in South Africa explains our country's failure — alone amongst the Western Democracies — to subscribe to the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.

Unjust Laws

Are there such laws?

Let us look at the specific laws which the non-European peoples have decided to defy.

LET US LOOK AT THE PASS LAWS: Last year 175,967 Africans were arrested for failure to carry one or other of the seventeen permits required of them. Tens of thousands were sent to prison; thousands were sent to farm-gaols. The ravages in broken homes and disrupted families should be enough to justify condemnation of such laws.

But that is only part of the price South Africa pays for these laws. There is the Labour Service Contract — a pass — which ties the African workers like a feudal serf to his master, with prison as the penalty for a breach of this civil contract — a contract in no way different from a hire-purchase agreement or an I.O.U.

Here is a sordid traffic in human souls, benefitting hope have the Bethal-type of farmer who can keep his workers only by gaols, warders and whips: an offence against every democratic principle and tradition to which we pay lip-service, condemned in no uncertain terms by the assembled representatives of Governments. employers' and workers' organisation at the International Labour Office in Geneva. Unjust laws

OR LOOK AT THE GROUP AREAS ACT, still too much in its infancy to have its iniquities revealed by the cold crime statistics of the Union Year Book. But the evidence of its meaning and intention are there in the scheme for "group areas" put forward in Lydenburg, a village of 4,606 souls, of whom 139 are Indian, 18 families. Most of the Indians are engaged in trading. Their thriving businesses have been built by a lifetime of extending credit to needy farmers, by sacrificing the comfort of bigger towns and the education of their children for the discomfort, poverty and squalor of the long years it took to build those businesses to the stage where certain Europeans of of Lydenburg now reach out grasping hands for them.

Smacks Of Nazis

The Lydenburg Group Areas Scheme, now temporarily withdrawn, was simple.

The 18 Indian families were to be confined to a new "Indian Township," adjoining the sewerage farm, over two miles from the present town. There those 18 families were to trade with each other or perish, because no Indians would be allowed to trade or reside in the present town.

The Mosque and the school they have built at their own expense in the places where they have lived since Kruger's time — these were to be sold. So, too, were their present businesses, within twelve months, at real give-away prices, because a number of shops on the market at once would flood the Lydenburg property market. AS REVOLTING AND INHUMAN AS THE NUREMBURG ANTI-JEWISH LAWS. AS FIT TO BE DESCRIBED AS "CRIMINAL" AS THE HITLER POGROMS.

An unjust law.

THERE IS THE COLOURED VOTERS ACT. The legalities and technicalities of the deprival of the Coloured man's right to vote in the Cape has been canvassed 'ad nauseam.' For many Europeans it is considered mainly as a matter of how many constituencies it will swing for or against Malan at the next election. But there is more than that to be said.

There is the final act of depriving men of the last vestige of voice and vote because of the colour of their skin. There is the attempt to reduce the Coloureds from their already inferior state to the completely right-less state of the African—an attempt which in different times and circumstances called forth the ringing slogan of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty, or give me death."

To carry through this black device, there is the breach of constitutions and solemn pledges: the usurping of the authority of the courts—last rampart of the defences against dictatorship.

A law condemned by the Declaration of Human Rights, carried through in a manner paralleled by the Nazi coup of 1936: an offence against all the principles of freedom of justice and of democracy.

An unjust law.

Myriad Bans

THERE ARE THE "APARTHEID" REGULATIONS — a myriad prohibitions. Do not enter here! Don't walk here! Don't sit here! No service here! —a thousand daily pinpricks at the dignity of men, based on a thousand daily brushes with police and bureaucrats, arrests, humiliations, insults, occupying the time of a thousand civil servants in futile and degrading petty tasks, while the administration of the country goes from rank inefficiency to hopeless chaos.

There are the arrests, the racial passions rising, the violent racial clashes leading to a future of conflict whose scope none can foresee.

And of benefit to no one save the civil service chair-warmers and the platteland politicians inhuman and debased regulations and enactments.

Unjust laws.

THERE ARE THE STOCK LIMITATION LAWS, forcibly depriving impoverished peasant farmers of the only wealth they have—cattle. Ostensibly to keep the herds of native reserve cattle to "reasonable proportions," STOCK LIMITATION AND FORCED CULLING BECOME LEGALISED THEFT, when its victims are simultaneously deprived of all right to acquire more land as their herds multiply. As indefensible as hounding a crippled beggar from the street, while refusing to allow him to work.

Unjust laws.

THERE IS THE BANTU AUTHORITIES ACT, which destroys even the shadowy, indirect and powerless representation of Africans in the Native Representative Council and seeks to replace that representation with "tribal" councils, operating under the firm control and veto of Government-appointed commissioners and securely dominated by tame petty civil servants, politely designated as "chiefs."

A vain attempt to turn the clock backwards from twentieth century ideas of representative government to mediaeval tribalism—in an era when European law and civilization have already destroyed tribal councils of tribal unity and tradition, and when "chiefs" no longer derive authority from councils of tribal elders, but from a government office which hires, pays and fires them as mood dictates.

A RETURN TO THE DARK AGES.

An Unjust law.

THERE IS THE ANTI-COMMUNIST ACT, properly dubbed the Anti-Liberty Act. Its victims already include black men and white men alike: FOR ITS TARGET IS LIBERTY ITSELF.

The right to speak is made dependent on ministerial whim. So is the right to assemble, to meet, to band together for any purpose.

Thoughts are declared "dangerous" and the holders of them subject to deportation, confinement or restrictions without trial. The Star Chamber and the stool-pigeon come into their own, blackguarding their enemies and opponents behind closed doors. Newspapers are arbitarily suppressed, members of parliament dismissed, candidates for office declared ineligible, officials of organisations sacked ... all without trial or recourse to law. A Hitlerian law; a travesty of democracy; A FORERUNNER OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP AND THE FASCISTS STATE.

An unjust law.

These—these and no other—are the laws which the leaders of the non-European people have characterized as unjust.

They are right. Unjust and immoral the laws are. Intolerable they are and rightly they should be opposed by all and ended.

But how?

Patience Tried

For the voters it is easy. They can vote. They can elect to Parliament men pledged to repeal these darkest blots on South Africa's practices and reputation.

But for years the voters have voted, heedless of their duty to justice and liberty, blind to the needs of the 9,000,000 voteless non-Europeans, often ignorant of the laws of their own country, because those laws do not operate against white skins.

The position could not go on this way for ever. The breaking of the non-European patience had to come. And come it has, helped forward by the unending stream of degrading, repressive legislation which the Nationalist Government has added to the statute book.

Never in all South African history has such unbridled viciousness and repression been visited upon the heads of Africans, Indians and Coloureds alike as during the past four years. To the always oppressed, subjected and deprived peoples the Nationalists have brought new oppression, new deprivation, new subjection, till the patience of a patient people has expired.

The white voters did not vote against past injustice. In the last analysis, they did not even vote to keep from office the Nationalist standard-bearers of new and greater injustice.

There was no longer time to wait for the voters to make a

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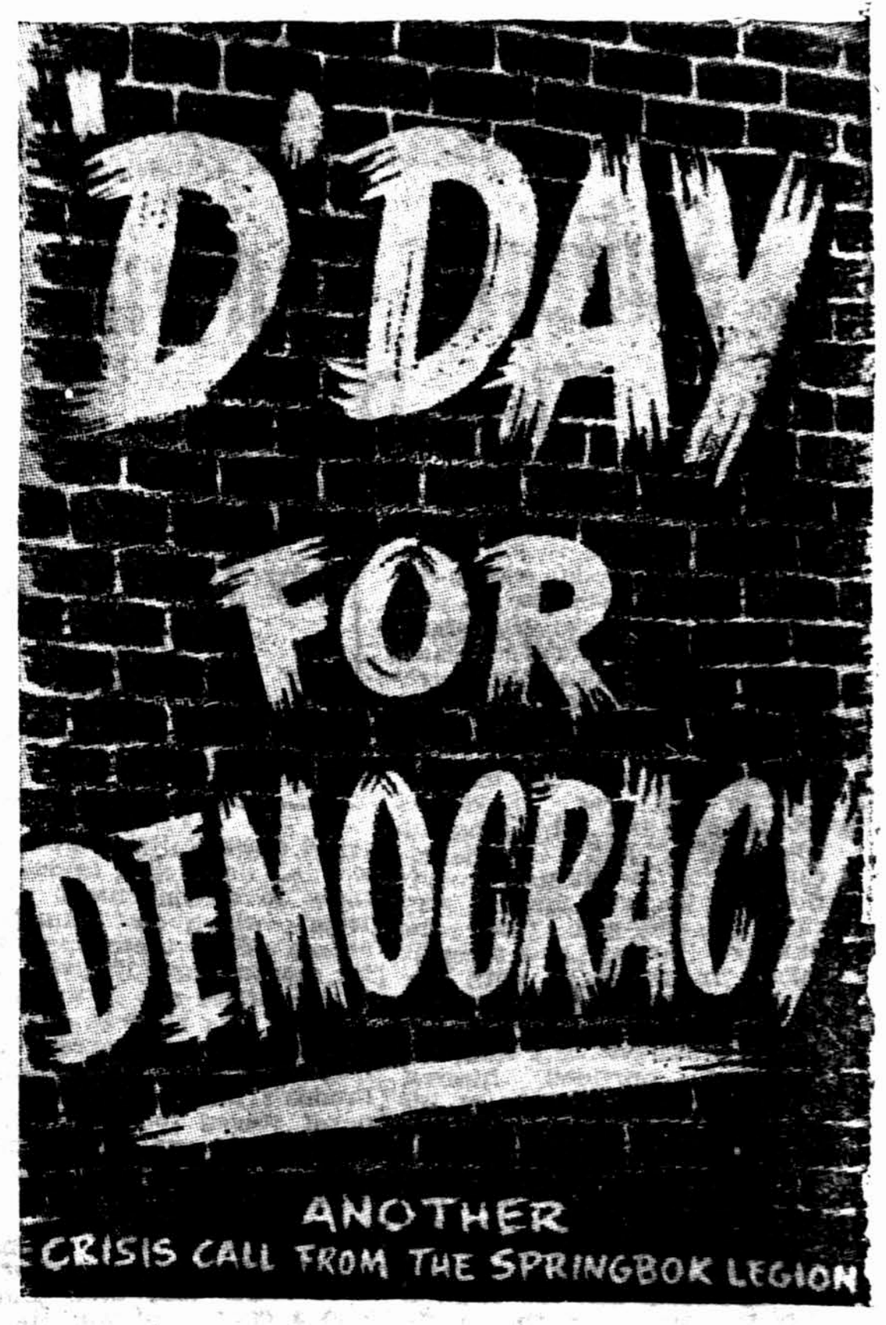
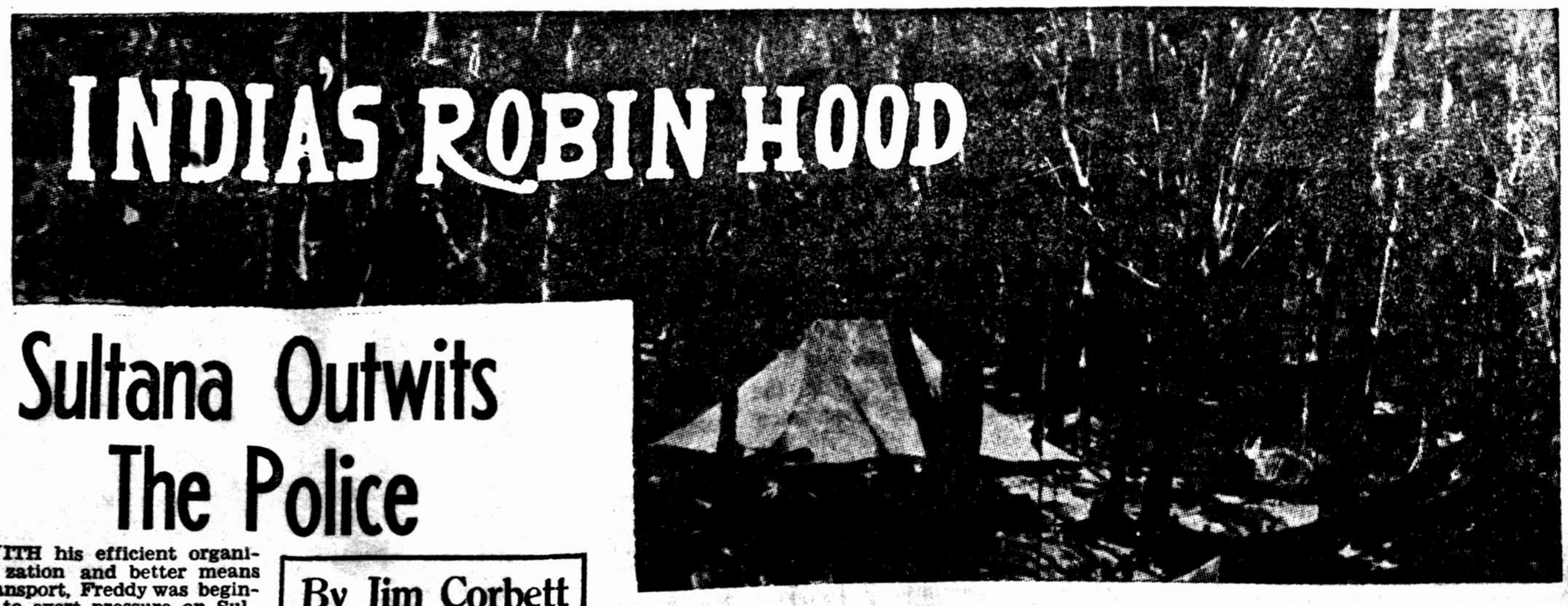


Picture above is a photostat copy of the title page of the pamphlet published by the Springbok Legion.

BACK TO DARK AGES

INDIA'S ROBIN HOOD



Sultana Outwits The Police

By Jim Corbett

From

"MY INDIA"

By permission of the Oxford University Press.

A big surprise awaited the pursuers of Sultana. When they ultimately reached the dacoit's 'permanent' camp the limbs of law found it deserted. The bird had flown again.

And the most unkind cut was the dacoit leader's letter to Freddy that if he were short of arms and ammunition, Sultana would supply him!

WITH his efficient organization and better means of transport, Freddy was beginning to exert pressure on Sultana, and to ease the strain the dacoit leader took his gang, by this time considerably reduced by desertion and capture, to Pilibhit on the eastern border of the district. Here he remained for a few months, raiding as far afield as Gorakhpur and building up his store of gold. On his return to the forests in our vicinity he learned that a very rich dancing-girl from the State of Rampur had recently taken up residence with the headman of Lamachour, a village seven miles from our home. Anticipating a raid, the headman provided himself with a guard of thirty of his tenants. The guard was not armed, and when Sultana arrived, before his men were able to surround the house the dancing-girl slipped through a back door and escaped into the night with all her jewellery. The headman and his tenants were rounded up in the courtyard, and when they denied all knowledge of the girl orders were given to tie them up and beat them to refresh their memories. To this order one of the tenants raised an objection. He said Sultana could do what he liked to him and his fellow tenants, but that he had no right to disgrace the headman by having him tied up and beaten. He was ordered to keep his mouth shut, but as one of the dacoits advanced towards the headman with a length of rope this intrepid man pulled a length of bamboo out of a lean-to and dashed at the dacoit. He was shot through the chest by one of the gang, but fearing the shot would arouse armed men in neighbouring villages Sultana beat a hasty retreat, taking with him a horse which the headman had recently purchased.

I heard of the murder of the brave tenant next morning and sent one of my men to Lamachour to inquire what family the dead man had left, and I sent another man with an open letter to all the headmen of the surrounding villages to ask if they would join in raising a fund for the support of his family. The response to my appeal was as generous as I expected it to be, for the poor are always generous, but the fund was never raised, for the man who had given his life for his master came from Nepal twenty years previously, and neither his friends nor the inquiries I made in Nepal revealed that he had a wife or children.

IN IT

It was after the incident just related that I accepted Freddy's invitation to take a hand in rounding up Sultana, and a month later I joined him at his headquarters at Hardwar. During his eighteen years as Collector of Mirzapur Wyndham had employed ten Koles and ten Bhunyas from the tribes living in the Mirzapur forests to assist him in tiger shooting, and the four best of these men, who were old friends of mine, were now placed by Wyndham at Freddy's disposal and I found them waiting for me at Hardwar. Freddy's plan was for my four friends and myself to track down Sultana, and when we had done this, to lead his force to a convenient place from which to launch his attack. Both these operations, for reasons already given, were to be carried out at night. But Sultana was restless. Perhaps it was just nervousness, or he may have had forewarning of Freddy's plans; anyway he never stayed for more than a day in any one place, and he moved his force long distances at night.

The weather was intensely hot and eventually, tired of inaction, the four men and I held a council of war the result of which was that after dinner that night, when Freddy was comfortably seated in a cool part of the veranda where there was no possibility of our being overheard, I put the following proposal before him. He was to let it be known that Wyndham had recalled his men for a tiger shoot, to which I had been invited, and was to have tickets to Haldwani purchased for us and see us off from the Hardwar station by the night train. At the first stop the train made, however, the four men, armed with guns provided by Freddy, and I with my own rifle were to leave the train. Thereafter we were to have a free hand to bring in Sultana, dead or alive, as opportunity offered.

PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN

Freddy sat for a long time with his eyes closed after hearing my proposal—he weighed 20 stone 4 pounds and was apt to doze after dinner—but he was not asleep, for he suddenly sat up and in a very decided voice said, 'No. I am responsible for your lives, and I won't sanction this mad scheme'. Arguing with him was of no avail, so the next morning the four men and I left for our respective homes. I was wrong to have made the proposal, and Freddy was right in turning it down. The four men and I had no official standing, and had trouble resulted from our attempt to capture Sultana our action could not have been justified. For the rest, neither Sultana's life nor ours was in any danger, for we had agreed that if Sultana could not be taken alive he would not be taken at all, and we were quite capable of looking after ourselves.

Three months later, when the monsoon was in full blast, Freddy asked Herbert of the Forest Department, Fred Anderson, Superintendent of the Terai and Bhabar, and myself, to join him at Hardwar. On arrival we learnt that Freddy had located Sultana's permanent camp in the heart of the Najibabad jungles, and he wanted us to assist him in surrounding the camp, and to cut off Sultana's retreat if he slipped out of the ring. Herbert, a famous polo player, was to be put in command of the fifty mounted men who were to prevent Sultana's escape, while Anderson and I were to accompany Freddy and help him to form the ring.

IN HEART OF JUNGLE

By this time Freddy had no illusions about the efficiency of Sultana's intelligence service, and with the exception of Freddy's two assistants, and the three of us, no one knew of the contemplated raid. Each evening the police force, fully armed, were sent out on a long route march, while the four of us went out for an equally long walk, returning after dark to the Dak Bungalow in which we were staying. On the appointed night, instead of marching over the level crossing as they had been won't to do, the route marchers went through the Hardwar goods yard to a siding in which a rake of wagons, with engine and brake-van attached, was standing with doors open on the side away from the station buildings. The last of the doors was being shut as we arrived, and the moment we had climbed into the guard's van the train, without any warning whistles, started. Everything that could be done to allay suspicion had been done, even to the cooking of the men's food in their lines and to the laying of our table for dinner. We had started an hour after dark. At 9 p.m. the train drew up between two stations in the heart of the jungle and the order was passed from wagon to wagon for the force to detrain, and as soon as this order had been carried out the train steamed on.

DRENCHED

Of Freddy's force of three hundred men, the fifty to be led by Herbert—who served in France in the First World War with the Indian cavalry—had been sent out the previous night with instructions to make a wide detour to where their mounts were waiting for them, while the main force of two hundred and fifty men with Freddy and Anderson in the lead, and myself bringing up the rear, set off for a destination which was said to be some twenty miles away. Heavy clouds had been banking up all day and when we left the train it was raining in torrents. Our direction was north for a mile, then east for two miles, again north for a mile, then west for two miles, and finally again north. I knew the changes in direction were being made to avoid villages in which there were men in Sultana's pay, and the fact that not a village pye, the best watchdog in the world, barked at us testifies to the skill with which the manoeuvre was carried out. Hour after hour I plodded on, in drenching rain, in the wake of two hundred and fifty heavy men who had left potholes in the soft ground into which I floundered up to my knees at every second step. For miles we went through elephant grass higher than my head, and balancing on the pitted and slippery ground became more difficult from the necessity of using one hand to shield my eyes from the stiff razor-edged grass. I had often marvelled at Freddy's 20 stone 4 pounds of energy, but never as I did that night. True, he was walking on comparatively firm ground while I was walking in a bog; yet even so he was carrynig nine stone more than I, and the line moved on with never a halt.

PLIGHT OF THE MEN

We had started at 9 p.m. At 2 a.m. I sent a verbal message up the line to ask Freddy if we were going in the right direction. I sent this message because for an hour we had left our original direction northwards, and had been going east. After a long interval word came back that the Captain Sahib said it was all right. After another two hours, through thick tree and scrub jungle or across patches of high grass, I sent a second message to Freddy asking him to halt the line as I was coming up to speak to him. Silence had been enjoined before starting, and as I made my way to the front I passed a very quiet and weary line of men, some of them sitting on the wet ground and others leaning against trees.

I found Freddy and Anderson with their four guides at the head of the column. When Freddy asked if anything was wrong—this I knew referred to strugglers—I said all was well with the men but otherwise everything was wrong, for we were walking in circles. Having lived so much of my life in jungles in which it is very easy to get lost I have acquired a sense of direction which functions as well by night as it does by day. Our change of direction when we first started had been as evident to me as it had been two hours back when we changed direction from north to east. In addition, an hour previously I had noted that we passed under a simul tree with a vulture's nest in it, and when I sent my message to Freddy to halt the line I was again under the same tree.

GUIDES WAVER

Of the four guides, two were Bhantus of Sultana's gang who had been captured a few days previously in the Hardwar bazaar, and on whose information the present raid had been organized. These two men had lived off and on for two years in Sultana's camp and had been promised their freedom for this night's work. The other two were cattle men who had grazed their cattle in these jungles all their lives and who daily supplied Sultana with milk. All four men stoutly denied having lost their way, but on being pressed, they hesitated, and finally admitted that they would feel happier about the direction in which they were leading the force if they could see the hills. To see the hills, possibly thirty miles away, on a dark night with thick fog descending down to tree-top level, was impossible, so here was a check which threatened to ruin all Freddy's well-laid plans and, what was even worse, to give Sultana the laugh on us.

Our intention had been a surprise attack on the camp and in order to accomplish this it was necessary to get within striking distance while it was still dark. The guides had informed us that it was not possible to approach the camp in daylight from the side we had chosen without being seen by two guards who were constantly on watch from a machan in a high tree which overlooked a wide stretch of grass to the south of the camp.

REGAINING THE TRACK

With our guides now freely admitting they had lost their way, only another hour of darkness left and, worst of all without knowing how far we were from the camp or in which direction it lay, our chance of a surprise attack was receding with every minute that passed. Then a way out of the dilemma occurred to me. I asked the four men if there was any feature such as a stream or a well defined cattle-track, in the direction in which we had originally started, by which they could regain direction, and when they replied that there

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Last Days Of Weimar Republic

NAZI COUP D'ETAT WITHOUT FIRING A SINGLE SHOT

From Arthur Koestler's 'Arrow In The Blue'

COURTESY: THE "NEW LEADER"

ARTHUR Koestler is the best known of the former Communists who, in the last decade, have laboured long and hard to combat Stalinism. His most powerful work, Darkness At Noon, illuminated the Moscow Trials; he also wrote Arrival And Departure, The Yogi And The Commissar, and Insight And Outlook. The following is a chapter from his new book, Arrow In The Blue, the first volume of an autobiography, published recently by the Macmillan Company; it presents a view of pre-Hitler Germany which may be widely disputed.

I ARRIVED in Berlin on the day of the fateful Reichstag elections, September 14, 1930.

It was the third turning point in my adult career, and each of the three was marked by a symbolic date. I had left the home of my parents and set out for Palestine on April Fools' Day, 1926. I had arrived in Paris on the day which commemorates the beginning of the French Revolution: on Bastile Day, July 14, 1929. And I arrived in Berlin on the day which heralded the end of the Weimar Republic and the beginning of the age of barbarism in Europe.

Up to September 14, the National Socialist party had twelve seats in the German parliament. After that day, one hundred and seven. The parties of the Center were crushed. The Democratic party had all but vanished. The Socialists had lost nine of their seats. The Communists had increased their vote by 40 per cent, the Nazis by 800 per cent The final showdown was approaching. It came thirty months later.

The day after the elections, I took up my new job in the imposing building in the Kochstrasse. Everybody there was still dazed. I had to pay courtesy calls on the editors of the four daily papers and a dozen weeklies and monthlies, all housed on the second and third floors of that one labyrinthine building.

They shook hands limply, with absent looks. One or two of them said with a wry smile: "Why on earth didn't you stay on in Paris?" The arrival of a new science editor at that particular moment struck everybody as very funny.

After a few days, the panic subsided and the people in the Kochstrasse, as everywhere else in Germany, settled down to carry on business as usual in a country that had become a mine-field. The ticking of the time-fuses was sometimes more audible, sometimes less. One soon became accustomed to it, and there were still thirty months to go. (It is just the same now, as I am writing this, in the summer of 1951. the time-fuse is ticking, but we hardly hear it any longer. Maybe thirty months, maybe more, maybe less...)

PLUTO-DEMOCRACY

More than half the people in the Kochstrasse building were Jews. The other half did not fare much better later on. The Ullstein crowd was Dr. Goebbels's bete noire. We stood for everything that he hated: "rootless cosmopolitanism," "judeo-pacifism," "pluto-democracy", "Western decadence", "gutter literature". Mutatis mutandis...

Individuals reacted to the approaching apocalypse according to their varied temperaments. There were the professional optimists, and the constitutional optimists. The former fooled their readers; the latter fooled themselves. There were those who said: "They can't be as bad as all that". And those who said: "They are too weak, they can't start anything". And those who said:

"They are too strong, we must appease them." And those who said: "You are frightened of a bogey, you've got a persecution mania, you are hysterical." And those who said: "Hatred doesn't lead anywhere, one must meet them with sympathy and understanding." And those who said simply: "I refuse to believe it."

BROWNSHIRTS

Thirty months is a long time. There were ups and downs. Elections followed each other at an increasingly feverish rhythm. The Nazis' votes increased by leaps and bounds, but in between they suffered minor setbacks and everybody breathed a little more freely. There was the great purge in the party which brought the end of Gregor Strasser and which was said to have weakened them to such an extent that they were incapable of action. There was a time when the democratic parties seemed to have awakened from their complacency and the Prussian police actually arrested several Brownshirts. And there was also a minor electoral defeat of Hitler in November '32, which caused a last surge of euphoria just before the end came.

After the event, people asked themselves: How could we have been such fools to twiddle our thumbs when the outcome was so obvious?

The answer is that there were ups and downs and that it took thirty months, and that, owing to the inertia of human imagination, to most people it wasn't obvious at all.

I did not wait for the end. I left Germany for Russia in July 1932, a few days after the Social Democratic Government of Prussia was chased out of office by one lieutenant and eight men acting on von Papen's orders. So I only witnessed twenty-two out of the thirty months of agony. In my memory, this period appears telescoped into a continuous sequence of events: The oscillations of the curve between hope and despair are no longer distinguishable, only the steady descent into the abyss—gradual at first, then gathering momentum, and ending in rapid, headlong fall.

SUDETEN-GERMAN

Every phase of this process of decomposition was reflected in the public-opinion factory where I worked. The tone of our papers changed by perceptible degrees. A regular column began to appear in the 'Vossische Zeitung,' devoted to news about German ethnic minorities outside the Reich. Quite a number of us heard for the first time the word "Sudeten-German." It sounded so funny and backwoodish that it became a standing joke in the feature department of the 'Vossische' to say: "You are a typical Sudeten-German." But that new column was not meant as a joke. It was the symbol of a half-conscious shift of emphasis from a cosmopolitan to a Pan-Germanistic orientation.

The attitude of the paper toward the Western powers stiffened. We had always been critical of the Versailles Treaty; now balanced criticism yielded to pompous self-righteousness. The editorials became stuffy, patriotic and provincial. It was not necessary to instruct editors and foreign correspondents to change their course

Once the tone was set, they followed suit—automatically and by instinct. If one had accused them of having changed their convictions, they would have sincerely and indignantly denied it.

For years, the Ullstein papers had waged a vigorous campaign against capital punishment. While a correspondent in the Middle East, I had gone to great trouble to procure for them snapshots of hanglings, because it was part of the campaign to show the appalling reality behind the academic discussion. Owing to the strong current against capital punishment in the liberal strata of the public, no executions had been carried out in Weimar Germany for some years. Now, in 1931, a series of murders were committed by a homosexual killer called Harman. He was sentenced to death, and the public controversy about capital punishment assumed a new urgency; after a long period of rest for the hangman, the Harman affair became a test case.

CAPITULATION

Matters of policy in the House were decided by the so-called 'Furstenrat.' The "Council of the Princes" was a weekly conference of the heads of the firm, the editors-in-chief and second-in-command of the four daily papers, presided over by one of the Ullstein brothers. I was at that time Assistant Editor of the 'B. Z. Am Mittag,' and participated in the conference which decided to abandon the campaign against the execution of Harman. It was a swift and smooth conference. The managing director informed us that Harman was a disgusting character, and that to ask for commutation of his sentence would antagonize public opinion, "which we could not afford to do in these times." Already most of the editors felt so insecure in their posts that no protest was voiced. I remember that I mumbled something about few murderers being attractive characters—it was my first or second appearance at the "Council of the Princes" and my muttering was passed over in polite and complete silence. Thus was abandoned, within an hour, a campaign which we had been waging with fervent conviction over a number of years. It was merely one in a series of capitulations, but all the more striking as it had no direct bearing on political issues. We capitulated before the rapidly increasing brutalization of the masses. In the futile hope of gaining public favour, we sacrificed, on the spur of the moment, our whole social philosophy which held that the function of justice was not punishment but the protection of society. Because there was a question of basic values involved here, the incident shocked me more than a direct political betrayal. It frightened me to discover that the "Princes", who were the embodiment of democratic public opinion 'par excellence', had neither courage nor convictions.

Long before the thirty months had run their course, our 'Vossische', the bible of German liberalism, had little more than its name in common with its former self. Some departmental heads fought a valiant rearguard battle, but they were the exceptions. New faces appeared in the house and old members of the staff vanished. Georg Bernhard, the dynamic editor of the 'Vossische', known all over Europe as one of the outstanding spokesmen of Weimar democracy, became involved in the law-suit between the Ullstein brothers and was fired. His post fell late in 1932 to some stalwart nationalist. But not even that saved the old, dishonoured paper.

ARYANISATION

The cold purge dragged on through 1932. Though the Ullsteins were Jews, they tried to Aryanize the firm by degrees, in an indirect way. The victims of the purge were, as far as I can remember, all Jews; the newly hired members of the staff all Aryans. Similarly, though the Ullsteins had radically progressive tendencies, the victims were all radicals, the new acquisitions sturdy nationalists. Stefan Grossmann, one of the most respected liberal essayists, was among the first victims; then came Heinz Pohl, the brilliant movie critic of the 'Vossische'; then Franz Hoellering, Editor-in-Chief of the 'B.Z.' I took Hoellering's place for a while until my own turn came; but for my dismissal there was a valid reason.

The building in the Kochstrasse became a place of fear and insecurity which again reflected the fear and insecurity of the country in general. We still walked the long sound-proof corridors with the important air of cabinet ministers, but we covertly watched each other, wondering whose turn would come next. In some cases the colleagues of a man knew that he was due for the axe while the victim himself was still strutting among them ignorant of his fate.

REPUBLIC DOOMED

The Weimar Republic was doomed. German liberalism had betrayed its convictions and dishonoured itself without improving its chances of survival. To expect salvation from this side was absurd.

Nor was there more to be hoped from the Socialists. Their record for the preceding quarter-century was one of unprincipled opportunism and spineless compromise. In 1912, they had solemnly pledged themselves to make it impossible for their government to go to war; two years later, they enthusiastically supported Kaiser Wilhelm's war of conquest. In 1918, when military defeat carried them into power, they missed their historic chance to transform Germany into a truly democratic country. In order to do so, it would have been an elementary necessity to break the power of the Ruhr magnates, of the Prussian Junkers, of the Reichswehr 'camarilla.' They did not dare to touch any of them. They never had a constructive policy; instead of boldly advancing, they manoeuvred. In the 1932 Presidential elections, their candidate was doddering old General Hindenburg, the Petain of Germany. They got him elected, and six months later he called Adolph Hitler into power.

Their only firm and uncompromising stand was taken against the Communists. It was inspired not so much by question of principle as by jealousy of the rival who had dared to challenge the Socialist monopoly in representing the working class. In the early years of the Republic, when the German Communists were still a genuine, 'bona fide' revolutionary party, the Socialists crushed the workers' risings in the Ruhr and in Saxony with a ruthlessness that betrayed their fratricidal hatred. It was at that time that the Socialist Minister of National Defence, Noske, made his famous pronouncement: "If the party needs a bloodhound, I'll be it." He lived up to his promise. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, heroes of the working class, were arrested and murdered by their escorts in cold blood. The counter-revolutionary "Black" corps of former officers was called into action against the socialist Spartacus Bund, forerunner of the Communist party. The betrayal was so overt and complete that even the staid 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' remarks ironically: "Thus only a few weeks after the Revolution, officers of the former army were appearing as saviours of society against Socialists."

The rift between the two working-class parties never healed. On May Day, 1929, the Berlin police, commanded by the Socialist Zorrgiebel, opened fire against a Communist demonstration. The incident led to street-fighting in the capital which lasted several days, and claimed over a hundred dead. It was the last time that the workers of Berlin fought on the barricades. When the Nazis came to power, there were no barricades. They were able to carry out their 'coup d'etat' on March 5, 1933, without firing a single shot. By that time, the German working class as a political power was dead.

If the social democratic idea ever had a chance of becoming reality, it was after the collapse of the German and Austrian empires in 1918. The old order had vanished; the people in the defeated countries were ripe for a complete change; it was a unique historical opportunity. The Socialists not only failed to seize it, but each major act of their policy was a further step toward the suicide of their young republics. To listen to their booming, complacent voices made one feel sick with despair and exasperation. This feeling was so strong that it still reverberates in my memory—and with much greater intensity than my feeling about the Nazis at the time. I must dwell for a moment on this psychological difference, for it is typical of left-wing politics in general, and throws a sidelight on one of the factors in Europe's decline.

I feared and hated, of course, Hitler's legions; but it was a cold hatred, without the emotional glow which only intimacy with the hated object can provide. For hatred, like love, can only flourish where there is some common ground, where a common denominator exists. The Socialists, on the other hand, subscribed to the same principles in which I believed. I had regarded them as the legitimate heirs and trustees of the Judeo-Christian tradition—of the Hebrew prophets and the Sermon on the Mount; of the Kantian Imperative; of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The Nazis were savages who remained true to themselves; the Socialists were my own kin who had betrayed their trust. You cannot hate a tiger for being a tiger; but the irresponsible keeper who exposes people to the beast's claws you would like to shoot on the spot—even before you shoot the tiger. It is an emotional attitude deeply rooted in the political psycho. Few generals hate their opponents; but they grow ulcers and throw fits of apoplexy because of their allies. The Church tries to convert the pagans, but burns her heretics. It seems to be a general law in politics that hatred increases in proportion to the amount of shared convictions and interests. Accordingly, on the eve of Hitler's victory, the Socialist and Communist leaders concentrated their main efforts on fighting each other.

NO THIRD FORCE TO STOP MAD MARCH OF HITLER

PURGES AND TRIALS

At this point, it is important to bear in mind the date of the events under discussion. In

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Last Look Round

HISTORIANS have a specific role to play.

Some of the historians who have left us huge tomes have been also actors in the drama of humanity—whether tragedy or comedy. Even these have often been led to write history that has not been truthful to facts and events.

One such living instance is of Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England now and at the time of the Second World War. His reference to one of Mahatma Gandhi's fasts in his latest book has called forth refutation from Gandhiji's close associates and other Indian leaders.

Historians are likely, therefore, to commit errors which often go down as facts to posterity. But the professors of history have another role to play. They interpret history. 'History' is not always unbiassed. There are angles and angles from which history can be both written and also interpreted.

When the "Quit India" movement with its slogan of "Do or die" was launched, the Father of the Indian Nation had no financial stake in the Government to come. Neither Gandhiji nor any of the big leaders of the Indian National Congress had lent their all to any "Free India" Government, if ever there was one; and there was none at least in India. Even when Subhas Bose raised the flag of revolt in South-east Asia against the British domination of India, none of the Indian leaders staked their all on his Arz-e-Hukmat-e-Azad-Hind (the Provisional Government of Free India). None of them had purchased bonds of the provisional Government of India or had they lent money as national debt.

Early Stake

BUT when the American colonists rose against Britain's policy of taxation without representation and decided to fight for their independence from the mother country, the movement, which was not a non-violent one, required sinews of war in the shape of finance. The colonists had to raise not merely the manpower and material equipment to enable the army to fight but they had also to finance the Convention (the provisional government); while the Indian leaders having to fight a non-violent battle could entirely depend upon the volunteers, who did not require any finance worth the name while participating in the movement. On the other hand the colonists in America had to advance more and more money to the Convention as the fight for independence progressed. And ultimately George Washington and his other rich friends and co-rebels had to lend the provisional set-up all they could for prosecuting the war of liberation. They had thus a FINANCIAL STAKE in the success of their war of independence, for which there was no other alternative for those involved except of "Doing or dying".

And the world was and is glad because of the staking their all by the American colonists in their war of independence came into existence the United States of America, today the leading democracy in the whole world. And that this leading democracy is today out to keep the democratic way of life in as many nations as possible on the surface of the earth, EVEN AT THE COST OF BURNING ITS OWN POCKETS, is a welcome development for all countries which are not under the SICKLE-AND-HAMMER Red Flag of TOTALITARIAN Soviet Russia, and which want to keep their own democratic way of life and avoid coming into the orbit of Communism.

During the last week we had amidst our midst an eminent professor of history from one of America's leading universities, Columbia. He is the 69-year-old Indian 'revolutionary' Dr. Taraknath Das, who has spent 48 years of his life in the United States of America and is on a six-month tour of India financed by the Watumal Foundation. Dr. Das has been quite vocal since his arrival in this country.

March Of History

DR. TARAKNATH DAS elaborated the keen desire of the United States Government even during the Second World War to see that India was given her independence. He recounted in detail what all individual Americans had done to further India's cause for freedom, from helping Indian revolutionaries who had gone to America, to forming groups which pledged for the liberation of India, and to aid those who were engaged in the struggle. Till in the middle of the Second World War, of course, the Government of United States was not very much concerned with the problem. But during the last war the United States urged upon Churchill the issue of freedom for India to which Churchill, then as now Britain's Prime Minister, turned not only a deaf ear but declared that he had not become the Chief Minister of His Majesty to liquidate the British Empire!

Under the Labour Government in Britain, however, India got her freedom, but with PARTITION of the country into two political entities—India and Pakistan. Dr. Das says at the time the negotiations were going on between the Indian leaders and White Hall in London, he approached officials of the State Department in Washington and asked them specifically about their views on the partition of India, which was then in the offing. And the reply he got was a reference to the American Civil War in which the Northern States fought against the move of the Southern States for secession on the issue of slavery; and because of unity the United States gradually expanded into a first class power. He was told, said Dr. Das, if India were partitioned, India would remain a third rate country.

Settled Fact

DR. DAS in an article has definitely pronounced against the partition and is not ready even to concede that it is now a settled fact, in spite of India's Prime Minister Nehru having long back declared that there cannot be any thought of reuniting the two divisions of former United India, at least on the part of Delhi. Then he goes on saying that the partition of a country does not solve any problem. It is also a fact that there is nothing like an absolutely settled fact in the history of a dynamic state, he says. But for national and international reasons there must be a United India as it existed in 1947, he urges.

Somehow or other Dr. Das seems to be taking the present partition of the country as similar to the partition of Bengal under Lord Curzon. But the facts are quite the contrary. The Bengal partition was imposed from outside, but **the present partition was accepted by the leaders and most of the public, as it ushered in freedom from British domination.** Despite the partition-time communal troubles, today nobody wants the reunification of the country "as in 1947", as Dr. Das wants it. Dr. Das raises the question of defence. There are countries in Europe which are worse situated than India, but they have not merged into one another even for the sake of defence.

Even under NATO the continental European countries would never dream of unification as Dr. Das wants Pakistan and India to unite. Dr. Taraknath Das, unwittingly though, is getting enmeshed in the Mahasabha web. One who hears Dr. Das often wishes that he accepts the PARTITION and interprets it in the right perspective.

Foreign Aid

ANOTHER point he tried to make was that there was a lot of opposition to American aid for projects in India. On behalf of the leaders of the Government of India, there does not seem to be any opposition; on the other hand they are ready to take any foreign aid, so long as there are no political strings attached to it. This is evident from the Colombo Plan, wherein the Commonwealth countries in their own small way are to trying to help one another in the group. If there is any opposition specifically to American aid, it is with regard to the results — as to whether they are commensurate with the expenditure and labour involved. And on this many people may have differing views. Dr. Das instanced the United States taking aid from Continental countries and Britain, to which, he said, the States were indebted till 1914. India too would not mind being indebted to some countries provided it can develop to the extent of liquidating its indebtedness in some foreseeable future. And India's Prime Minister has planned almost magnanimously to take help of several foreign countries in several fields of national development, even as Dr. Das says America has 'generously' come forth with aid, as to other countries formerly, to India also today. India has, however, to calculate how much sweat of the brow she can shed to repay the loans.

Not His Province

LASTLY, Dr. Taraknath Das is a historian. He has been a 'revolutionary' who by his writings roused the consciousness of the Americans to the urgent need of independence for India. **But today he is not a politician. And one would like Dr. Das to shun Indian politics at least while he is in India.** India is certainly thankful to America for its wheat-aid loan and other aids.

But another aspect of history seems to have probably quite slipped off from Dr. Das's mind. It is this.

The United States of America, today the leading democracy in the world, would in its own personal interests, be glad if India remains a democracy, instead of walking into the Soviet TOTALITARIAN orbit.

It is IMPERATIVE for America that, India the most populated democracy in the world today, STAYS A DEMOCRACY. In that it is the self-interest of America (along with the good of India) which befriends not merely India but even the smaller democracies like Pakistan, Burma and others.

Louis Fischer, who was a friend of Gandhiji, and has written some books on the Mahatma, recently said in this city that America was trying to contain Communism in Indo-China by helping the French, and in Korea the United Nations were playing a similar role. In fact according to Louis Fischer, America is fighting India's war in Indo-China. There was some controversy over the report of this statement of his in the Delhi reporting, but as he explained in this city, practically it means the same. One would rather go further than Louis Fischer and say that America is fighting on its own borders (of democracy) in Indo-China.

U. S. Interest

THOUGH there is no fear, for a long time to come, of India turning Communist, America must be aware that if India and Pakistan ever turn Communist, then all the hoards of gold at Fort Knox or all the men from West Point would not be able to stem the tide of Communism in the rest of Asia.

There need be no war. But the change of ideology in this vastly populated land would change the outlook of the smaller nations of Asia and then it would not take long for the suppressed Negro world in Africa to tread the path of Communism.

India, though it graciously accepts the "generous" aid from America for her nation-building activities, does not want to drive a bargain. India of Nehru wants to belong to no Power Bloc; it wants no war. And as to its position in world affairs, it is too early to say whether it will be a first rate power, or a third rate power. Not even the United States reached the first rate power status till the latter half of the first decade of this century, till which time Washington had not even any standing army worth the name. And India might and will take time to count materially on the chess-board of world politics.

Good News, Indeed

LAST week at Lucknow was held the session of the All-India Women's Food Council.

One outstanding thing at the sessions was the revelation made

(Continued on Page 16 (Col. 5)

S. A. WHITES UP AGAINST MALANISM

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

stand, for the sands of South African democracy were running out. Voting itself and elections and free speech and assembly were under Malan's attack.

It was time for the voteless to act.

Courageous Decision

And their leaders and their organisations called on them to act. The action to defeat unjust laws has taken the only course open to them—the course of breaking those unjust laws, defying them and thus making them unworkable.

It was a hard decision to take and a hard way to act. It meant sacrifice—undreamt of by a voter—discipline to avoid clashes with police and racialist Europeans; imprisonment and consequent unemployment and poverty. It was a bold decision to take, a courageous decision.

But, above all, it was a decision forced on them by the failure of the European voters to value their own prized possession of the right to vote and failure to use that right to defeat injustice.

And now the decision has been taken and the selected disciplined bands of volunteers are breaking the unjust laws and paying the penalties in prison.

Now the ball has been tossed back into our laps.

"... IN WHICH OUR CHILDREN WILL GROW".

What are we, the European voters, going to do about it?

It is no longer a matter merely of decency and humanitarianism. The Campaign has carried us far beyond that point. The decision which now has to be taken is one which will echo through the halls of our history for generations, which will decisively affect all our lives through the years to come, and shape the pattern of the South Africa in which our children will grow.

Not This

We can say— as the Nationalists say—that we face a "black revolt". We can call down Stellenbosch professors— as the Nationalists have done—in proof that the non-Europeans are primitive and savage, responding to nothing other than the mailed fist, knowing no law except the mastery of the strong and the white. We can claim—as the Nationalist have claimed—that the Defy Unjust Laws Campaign is a creation of agitators and Communists, to be beaten down by all the police batons that can be mustered.

And if we do so, we shall have blood on our hands. Not because the Campaign is violent or will become so. Far from it

But because we shall be proclaiming to the non-European peoples that we — the European voters of this country—regard unjust laws as right and proper for non-Europeans. In so doing we are ensuring that the rising flames of struggle against tyranny become also flames of hatred against the Europeans who support injustice.

We shall be adding to the already heavy burden of race hatred and divisions which robs South Africa of its strength. We shall be ensuring that our future and our children's future will be lived in the dark presence of constant and recurring racial clashes leading to a bloody and destructive end.

But more than that.

We shall be playing the game the way the Nationalists would have us play it. We shall be aligning ourselves with the Malan Government in a common European front to maintain "baasskap." Already that front is gathering under the joint "toenadering" of Malan, Strauss and Pirow, with the meaningless battle-cry of "raising the native question above party politics." Such action is beginning to paralyse the Parliamentary Opposition and emasculate all ideas of anti-Nationalist struggle to save South Africa from fascism. This way lies our defeat, the destruction of our own liberties and the dark twilight of a Nationalist dictatorship over all South Africa.

Our opposition to the Defy Unjust Laws Campaign would be a classic act of Hari-Kiri, committed at the shrine of "baasskap" and 'apartheid.'

Right Road

But there is another road, which justice, democratic ideals and an even selfish regard for our own liberties and future happiness command us to follow. That is the road of sympathy and support for the fight against injustice.

In its own way that road is as hard for us, the European citizens of South Africa, as the Defiance Campaign is for the non-Europeans.

It means breaking through the deep crust of prejudice. It means speaking up everywhere for justice and for those who fight for justice, regardless of race or colour. It means suffering all the taunts and jibes of the prejudiced, the ignorant and those who think with their blood. It means fighting in all the anti-Nationalist camps for recognition of "Defiance" volunteers as allies in the struggle against tyranny whose South African watchdog and fuehrer is Malan.

It means working in all the opposition organisations for the broadening of policies, which will proclaim to the non-European people that we, too, fight for justice for men of all races; policies which will stir up the liberty-loving spirit of the black men and brown to go forward with us in the struggle against fascism.

Yet from it can flow a new golden era for us all; an era which marks the defeat of Nationalism and the halting of the drift to dictatorship; an era in which fear and race hostility will give way to friendship and peace; an era in which liberty and progress will bring in its train an extending prosperity and happiness for all our people.

Call For Decision

There is now no room, as there was before, for turning aside, for closing our eyes, for shirking a decision.

The Defy Unjust Laws Campaign has crystallized issues which leave no room for neutrals. Either for or against. Either for justice or for tyranny. Either against Malan or against the non-European people.

This is the choice before us. And the decisions must be taken and acted upon.

A hard road calling for courage and self-sacrifice.

At the Nuremburg trials the world passed solemn judgment on those who sought to deny complicity for Dachau and Lidice by saying, "I did not know," "I looked the other way," "I looked ried out orders."

Let it never happen that white South Africans stand condemned in the dock of a new Nuremberg, when the day of liberation dawns in South Africa!

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Canterbury Centennials

ROMANCE OF THE POPULAR NEW ZEALAND PICTORIALS

STAMPS are among the most powerful means for the spread of historical and geographical facts about a country or region. Behind the pleasant and artistic exterior of a series of pictorials there often lies a story as intensely dramatic as any in fiction.

Some men that have appeared on stamps are famous the world over: others are virtually unknown, even in their own countries. But whether their fame is widespread or not, there is always something of interest to be found in the men who adorn the pages of the album. Occasionally, as in the set discussed today, the man himself does not appear and the publicity is directed towards his achievements.

The celebrated 'Centennial of Canterbury' series of New Zealand is familiar to most collectors. The stamps are moderately priced, were available in plenty during their currency, and were attractively enough produced to be an instant success. But the story of the men who brought Canterbury from a dream to reality is not as well known as it might be.

Britain at the end of the last century rivalled ancient Rome. The sun did not set on her far flung dominions and she could proudly claim—as she does on the Canadian 'Jubilee' stamp of 1897—that she had a 'greater empire than has been'. This Empire was not born without travail, and among the foremost builders were those pioneering spirits who set out from the tiny motherland to bring the ends of the earth under their sway through their enterprise and venturesome spirit.

The name of Edward Gibbon Wakefield is an important one in the history of New Zealand. Born in England in 1796, the son of a land agent and surveyor, Wakefield combined several opposite traits in a character that was at once admirable and repellent.

Complex Nature

His personality was a constant paradox: with great breadth of vision and lofty aims he combined an utter unscrupulousness which led him into all manner of petty intrigues for the attainment of his ends. That he did a great deal for his country is perhaps the only excuse for some of the questionable tactics he employed.

His private life was as hectic as his public career. He eloped at twenty with the orphan daughter of an Indian civil servant, and, presenting them with a 'fait accompli', forced the girl's relatives to make peace with him and allow the match. When his wife died, he carried on a most amazing courtship with his second wife-to-be. He wrote to Ellen Turner—who was still a child at school—that only by marrying him could she save her father from immediate ruin. The girl, in a panic, accompanied the mercurial Wakefied to Gretna Green, but this time the relatives were not so tractable, and not only had the marriage dissolved, but had the hapless Wakefield thrown into jail!

This runaway marriage and its unfortunate aftermath proved a blessing in disguise, for it was during his spell in Newgate prison that Wakefield turned his attention to the problems of colonisation. He pinpointed the reasons for the lack of incentive in the Australian colonies, saw the evils of large and indiscriminate land grants, and was able to place his finger on the many obstacles that lay in the way of immigration.

When the New Zealand Company began to be influenced by parties opposed to him, he seceded from the Company and, in conjunction with Lord Lyttleton and Robert Godley, formed the Canterbury Settlement, as a Church of England Colony. Even at this stage, Wakefield's somewhat intolerant nature made him many enemies and led, indirectly, to his retirement from active politics.

It is difficult to call a character like Wakefield's noble or attractive, but tenacity and far-sightedness, courage and ability the man undoubtedly had. In fact it can be said with some fairness that he made New Zealand the Britain of the Antipodes in the teeth of opposition from the British themselves.

No Mention

The man who was the prime mover in the colonisation of New Zealand, and was responsible to a very large degree in the founding of the Canterbury Settlement, has, curiously enough, not received even a mention in the stamps that were issued on the occasion of the Centennial of the city he carved out of the wilderness.

Canterbury, which is the eastern district of South Island, N. Z., takes its name from the English Canterbury which gave rise to Chaucer's 'Tales'. In fact Wakefield's settlers were, in popular parlance, known as the 'Pilgrims'. From the early 1800's there had been scattered European visitors to the area, chief among them whalers and occasiconal homesteaders and missionaries, but the first organised attempt at settling took place in 1835.

The French came in 1840 but were forestalled at the very last, by Wakefied taking the law into his own hands and bundling his emigrants off to take over before the Frnch did. The arrival of the British, only two days ahead of the French, is shown on the 5d value of the New Zealand Centennial set of 1940, where the 'Britomart' is shown arriving at Akaroa, while the settlers themselves are depicted on the 3d value of the same set, the place of landing being Britannia—now known as Petone

Robert Godley

It was because Wakefield was dissatisfied with the progress of the Petone settlement and the Otago township founded later that he set his mind to the creation of a Church of England group at Conterbury. In the latter task, a good deal of help was given by Robert Godley, and at least the latter, if not Wakefield who initiated the idea, has been honoured on the 3d of the Canterbury set.

Godley, unlike Wakefield, had the gift of making and holding friends. He also had the balance that Wakefield lacked. He saw the poverty and distress that harried thousands of families in England and realised that immigration was the only way out. About this time he came under the spell of Wakefield, and not only became keenly interested in the Canterbury scheme, but promised to go ahead of the emigrants and help them when they landed in the strange new land.

When the 'Pilgrims' landed in the Promised Land, they found that their new homes lay beyong the hills. Lacking the means of transport the whole group set off for their new home on foot. It was no very pleasant prospect that faced this pioneer group, for the land was river and swamp and marsh as far as the eye could see.

Great Future

But the soil was fertile and the promise of the future was rich enough to fire their spirit. The scene of long, long ago has been commemorated vividly on the 2d of the Canterbury series

The central subject of the stamp is the memorial erected to the pioneers. This memorial is inscribed (the letters cannot, of course, be read on the stamp): "On this spot the pioneer women of Canterbury and their families rested after their climb from the port of Lyttleton and gazed with awe and with courage upon the hills and plains of Canterbury where they were to make their homes" The legend on the stamp—'They passed this way' —appears on the outer walls of the monument.

Godley himself did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his work. He was already in poor health when he arrived in New Zealand, and the strain of the early days took a heavy toll which saw him in his grave soon after his return to England a few years after the founding of Canterbury.

Fine Cathedral

Originally intended as a purely Anglican community, Canterbury soon found that there could be no growth without a more liberal approach to newcomers whatever happened to be their creed. Nowadays, of course, all denominations are to be found in the territory. The magnificent Cathedral which appears on the penny value of the Canterbury set was begun in 1864. But the initial enthusiasm seemed to fade away after a short while, and at one time the scheme was on the point of being scrapped. But there was a revival of fervour in 1873 and the building was ready for dedication in 1881. Earthquakes are not unknown in New Zealand, and the 210 foot spire of the Cathedral has been damaged on several occasions by tremors.

A panoramic view of the port of Timaru is shown on the top denomination of the set. This town was settled somewhat later than the rest of the area, since emigrants did not arrive until 1859. A prominent feature of the stamp is the breakwater in the harbour. Until this breakwater was completed, the harbour was not navigable with safety, and many a ship foundered.

"Panapex"

The 'First National Philatelic Week' and the Pan-Asian Philatelic Exhibition (PANAPEX) will be held in the Philippines from November 16th to 22nd, and all mail posted at the Manila Post Office during the week will be impressed with a special cachet. Three special stamps have been ordered for the occasion and all will bear a portrait of Maria Clara, the typical Philipino woman immortalised by Dr. Jose Rizal, the 'father of the country' in his two great novels 'El Filibusterismo' and 'Noli Me Tangere'.

Particulars of the stamps are given below:

5 centavos blue; 6 centavos yellow brown; 30 centavos rose red (Airmail).

The 5 centavo denomination of the new series is illustrated above.

The Coat of Arms of Timaru appears at the foot of the stamp and the motto — 'no reward without effort' — holds good for the whole of Canterbury Province. The shades of Godley, Lyttleton and Wakefield, the father of the idea, would be justified in feeling intensely proud were they to visit the great dream which they helped bring to reality.

Planning Pays Dividends

STAMPS SHOULD BE COLLECTED FOR THEIR OWN SAKES RATHER THAN AS A SHORT CUT TO THE ABSORBING OF HISTORICAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS, BUT IT CAN BE SEEN FROM THE MANY AND VARIED DETAILS GIVEN IN THE "CANTERBURY" ARTICLE ON THIS PAGE THAT ANY WELL PLANNED SERIES HAS BEHIND IT A WEALTH OF HISTORICAL AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL DETAIL IF ONE HAS THE PATIENCE OR THE INCLINATION TO FERRET OUT THE INFORMATION.

The stamps of Australia and New Zealand are in many ways the most interesting in the world. These countries always have a legitimate reason for a new set, always an intelligent awareness of the collector's interests and always a desire to produce something attractive as well as easily accesible to the most moderate pocket.

If one looks through the stamps which New Zealand has issued during the last century one will find that they give one a most detailed idea not only of the historical background of the country, but make one familiar with the important landmarks of the territory, with the very attractive flora and fauna of the region and teach us a great deal about the aboriginal races that inhabited the Islands before the advent of the white settlers.

James Berry of New Zealand is acknowledged as one of the finest designers in the world. All collectors interested in the pictorial side of philately could profit from a study of the evolution of Berry's style down the years as shown in his New Zealand stamps. Compare the 'Road to Health' charity stamps and the brilliant nine-penny of the 'Peace' set and see how far a talented man can advance when there is proper encouragement for his ideas from official circles.

The middle issues of New Zealand were among the most hackneyed and unattractive in the world; her modern stamps are famed the world over. The only reason for this rapid progress is that New Zealand at last realised that stamp designing is a specialised art and that experts in the line would have to be imported from abroad if there was to be any progress. Berry himself was famous in England long before New Zealand made it worth his while to come to the other end of the world.

If India wants to see the end of drab and dull issues, she will have to do something drastic. It is of no use holding so-called 'competitions', since amateur designs are very rarely successful, nor must there be a repetition of the farce that took place at the time of the issue of the 'Republic Day' stamps which were designed by a firm of commercial artists and bore all the signs of amateur poster art

Instead of pursuing a hit-and-miss policy and wasting time and money in sending local designers on useless foreign tours as was proposed some time ago, the postal administration should get a capable and recognised foreign artist to put her artistic house in order.

...False sentiment and so-called national pride should not be allowed to stand in the way. It is better to import a foreign expert and produce stamps of which we can be proud, rather than turn out our usual run of the mill stuff and have the world treat us with contempt.

The Saint Poets series is an improvement over the stamps of the recent past, but the improvement lies in the reproduction, NOT in the designs of the stamps. With more careful handling and better co-ordination, wonders could have been achieved. Instead of making money by hawking remainders the administration should produce better stamps. It will be a far more effective and a far more ethical method of raising revenue.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Kidwai Went Too Far In His De-control Crusade

CENTRE WARNS STATES: NO HASTY ACTION

By Air Mail.

WINTER is slowly setting in, though days are still warm. Winter is the time of multi-colour flowers and a large range of vegetables. Those who still love their gardens, have been busy in planting seedlings. A flower and vegetable show is held every year but it is organised on an ad hoc basis by some social workers, who have been trying to raise money for the Y.W.C.A. building fund. What is needed is a horticulture society. Unfortunately the culture-saturated people of Delhi are more interested in talking about culture rather than to promote objects, which constitute culture.

Parliament always dwarfs everything else. Its second session, which started on Wednesday last, promises to be a quieter and business-like one. The absence of the President's speech has deprived Members of fiery speeches. They cannot emit fire and brimstone on, say the Food Adulteration Bill. And yet the session will have moments of light and shade. The Prime Minister has committed the Government by declaring that any jerky departure from the present food policy will be taken with the consent of the House.

His observations at the press conference did not support his colleague, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in the latter's sledge hammer crusade for decontrol. The basic issue is that of money.

As indicated from Lucknow during the week, Mr. Kidwai would like to reduce the price of wheat by Rs. 4 a maund. The Government has about two million tons of wheat which is already being subsidised by Rs. 2 a maund at its present selling price of Rs. 22 a maund. If Mr. Kidwai's plan were adopted, the rate of subsidy would be Rs. 6 a maund or Rs. 168 a ton.

TRADING ACCOUNT

The loss on trading account, which the term now used for food subsidies will amount to Rs. 23,60,00,000. The Government has a provision of Rs. 22 crores for food subsidies in the current budget, which includes nearly Rs. 10 crores for Milo. In other words, the Finance Minister will have to find additional Rs. 22 crores to implement Mr. Kidwai's "enhance the cultivator's purchasing power" plan. This is besides the merits or demerits of the policy of decontrol.

According to lobby talks, the Government had decided to decontrol millets which will be decontrolled shortly. It had also authorised the Union Food Minister to hold consultations with the State Food Ministers in regard to the general policy of food decontrol and report back to the Cabinet.

Mr. Kidwai was, therefore within his rights to hold consultations in Bombay as he did. But, instead of reporting back to the Cabinet, he launched a frontal attack from Bombay, presumably designed to mobilise opinion with a view to present a loaded dice to the Cabinet.

This was too much for the Planning Commission of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman. According to lobbies again, letters were addressed to the Chief Ministers of States, warning them against any hasty action and defining the Centre's precise role, in case food was decontrolled. Further discussions are expected when the National Development Council of which all the Chief Ministers are members, meets here later this week.

WOMEN AND PLANNING

The Planning Commission held a Conference with leading women of India in regard to its plan. The women social workers wanted a Ministry for social services at the Centre.

It will interest itself with the improvement of efficiency in social service administration, guide social service agencies in the States as well as private agencies and deal with international agencies and organisations at national level.

The subjects which should fall within its jurisdiction were: education, health, housing, backward classes and labour. Several issues arise.

Firstly if all these subjects were amalgamated under one Minister, what would happen to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mr. V. V. Giri?

Secondly, constitutionally all these subjects are on the State's List. The Deputy Minister Pandit Kesheo Deo Malaviya got out of the tangle of Supplementaries in Parliament during the week by admitting that Education was the responsibility of the States. Half of the tax-payer's worries are due to the departmental imperialism of the Ministers for Social Services, who have been extending their paper domain by doling out more and more money to the States.

The third issue is even more important. With their bellicose attitude towards the Centre, it is highly doubtful if the States would tolerate even guidance in matters affecting their autonomy. They are always prepared to oblige the Centre by accepting any grants in aid, of course without any conditions. This is the upper limit they can go to. Beyond this they will defy the Centre.

The list of "36 Leading Women Workers" is also very impressive. To many of them social service and social climbing had been one and the same thing; social service being the trade mark of the firm. By their position in their pocket bureaux called women's organisations, many of them have had junkets abroad. In their discussions with the Planning Commission, they did not, therefore forget to emphasise the importance of international organisations. Looking from that angle, the United Nations Organisation has created a big racket for junketers. The test of social service lies in the countryside and in the sun-less, crowded, insanitary lanes and bye-lanes of the cities. Many of the so-called leaders of Indian women, masquerading as social workers, visit Ambassadorial receptions and cocktail dances, leaving to their fate their unfortunate sisters in slums or in the countryside. They were hanging round the wives of the British Officials, so long as the British were the rulers of India. They now crowd round the Congress Ministers.

Health is the most important part of human life and yet the health plan is the weakest in the Planning Commission's Development Plan. It is uninspiring and gives little attention to the preventive side of Medical activity. There are provisions for educational institutions, research and hospitals but hardly any provision for improving the human environment or nutrition. Impressive figures are quoted to show the incidence of tuberculosis in India. The incidence of tuberculosis is quite high in Old Delhi. It has definitely increased after the influx of refugees from Pakistan. This is largely due to over-crowding in the city. The Health Ministry's plan is to combat the disease rather than to eradicate the causes which breed tuberculosis. There is provisison for housing in the Plan. The money will be largely used to improve industrial housing. This is a welcome move, but non-industrial workers have also some claim on the Welfare State. It is interesting that the women workers of India during their conference with the Planning Commission did not refer to this subject.

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Bombay Council Member Unseated

NASIK, Nov. 8 (PTI): The uncontested return to the Bombay Legislative Council of Mr. M. A. Bhatevera from the Nasik Local Authorities Constituency has been held void by an Electional Tribunal.

The Tribunal had before it a petition by Mr. Gopal Ramji, who had contended that his nomination paper had been improperly rejected by the Returning Officer.

The Tribunal upheld his contention and declared the election void.

PERSIA TO INVITE SCHACHT

HAMBURG, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Ghoiam Ali Ferivar, Persian Trade Attache in West Germany, said here today he would probably invite Dr. Hjaimar Schacht, Hitler's Finance Minister, to visit Persia for talks with Premier Mohammed Mossadeq on the foundation of a Persian foreign trade bank.

Mr. Feriver said the bank would be a "semi-state" enterprise in which Dr. Schacht might possibly have a share.

Mr. Kazem Hassibi, a member of the Persian Government's Mixed Oil Commission, said that Persia planned to order tankers in West Germany which would be paid for in oil deliveries.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS REPORT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI): Twenty railway accidents occurred in India during the year 1951-52 which were inquired into by the Government Inspectors of Railways as against 23 accidents during the year 1950-51, according to the annual report of the Chief Government Inspector of Railways for the year ended March 31, 1952.

Of these twenty accidents, collisions accounted for five while eight were caused by derailments. Of the remaining seven, 6 were on account of fire in passenger trains including one due to the flashing over of the traction motor of an electric train and another due to the sagging of electric wires over the roof of some passenger coaches. One was a case of collision of a passenger train with a motor truck at an unmanned level crossing.

6,000 BACK SERETSE KHAMA

But Salisbury Refuses Interview

LONDON, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): A petition signed by 6,000 people urging that the Bamangwato people should be permitted to have back their "accepted Chief Seretse Khama" was left at the Commonwealth Relations Office in London today.

The petition was delivered by a deputation from the Seretse Khama Campaign Committee with a request for an interview with Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Lord Salisbury declined the interview. A spokesman for the deputation said they wanted to discuss with the Minister the situation arising form the Government summoning of a Kgotla (tribunal meeting) for Monday, because they contended this was to try and force the tribe to break their law by choosing a new chief to replace Seretse.

The deputation contended that some of the Bomangwato chiefs had been put in jail by the Government, thus rendering the Kgotla unrepresentative.

Officials of the Commonwealth Relations Office replied that the Kgotla had been summoned, not by the British Government but by the sub-chiefs of the Bamangwato.

15m. Dollar U.S. Aid To Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 8: According to reliable sources here, Pakistan has been granted a fresh allocation of 15 million dollars in technical assistance from the United States of America for the year ending June 1953; which is 50 p.c. more than the last year's allocation of 10 million dollars for the said purpose.

Negotiations to work out the details of the individual projects on which the money is to be spent are expected to begin in Karachi next week between the Government of Pakistan and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration. The projects likely to be considered in this connection are the establishment of a fertilizer factory, the village aid programme the improvement and extension of roads in East Pakistan and the extension of timber and setting up of a forest research station in the Eastern wing.

Chief Minister Of Bhopal Resigns?

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Nov. 8.

Dr. Shankardayal Sharma, Chief Minister of Bhopal, yesterday tendered the resignation of his office to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, according to private advices received here last night, from New Delhi.

Dr. Sharma is believed to have informed Mr. Nehru that it was impossible for him to carry on with Mr. Kamtaprasad, Finance Minister of Bhopal and that he would not be able to continue as Chief Minister if the resignation of Mr. Kamtaprasad from the Cabinet were not demanded immediately by Mr. Nehru. Bhopal's third Minister, Mr. Tarzi Mashriqui is in complete agreement with the Chief Minister, it is learnt.

Dr. Shankardayal is reported to have conveyed to Mr. Nehru that Mr. Kamtaprasad was alleged to be engaged in condemning the Chief Minister and the State Government publicly, and had even gone to the length of making public the proceedings of the Cabinet which ought to be kept secret.

Mr. Kamtaprasad, it may be recalled, was a prominent member of the pro-Nawab Cabinet of Mr. Chaturnarayan Malaviya.

Dr. Shankerdayal has absolute majority in the Assembly Congress Party which yesterday endorsed the Government decision not to extend the life of the Bhopal Municipal Board and requested the Congress high command to take action against Mr. Kamtaprasad and his colleagues for alleged indiscipline.

Mr. K. Khadiwala, President Madhya Bharat State Congress Committee is also in Delhi with Dr. Sharma to apprise Mr. Nehru of the situation in Bhopal.

Thatte Arrested And Released

BOMBAY, Nov. 8 (UPI): Mr. L. G. Thatte, General Secretary, Hindu Raj Party and three other volunteers were arrested at 8-30 a.m. at the office of the Hindu Raj Party by an Inspector of the CID branch, while they were about to start for picketting at the cricket match against the Pakistanis at the Brabourne Stadium. Mr. Thatte and other volunteers were released in the evening. Mr. Thatte has announced his decision to picket at the cricket match at the Brabourne Stadium tomorrow also.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

DR. B. C. Roy says that Hollywood film stars are keen to know all about Gandhian philosophy.

Much in common between the loin cloth and Bikini suit!

* * *

Prime Minister Nehru emphasised in a Press conference that the development of a multi-racial society in Africa was the only way to have a peaceful solution of its enormous racial problem.

But Dr. Malan is a monolithic stone, which will not bend but will only break.

* * *

A press note issued from Karachi says that the morning paper "Dawn" is not the mouthpiece of the Pakistan Government.

Quite true; and the reverse is equally true. What Mr. Altaf Hussain editorialises today, Nazimuddin repeats tomorrow.

* * *

After conceding defeat, Mr. Adlai Stevenson was the first to send a telegram to General Eisenhower congratulating him on his victory.

He is not alone in the list. On the first news of his defeat in the general elections, Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra sent the following message to Pandit Nehru: "I congratulate you in my defeat."

* * *

In a ten-minute television programme in London, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan said: "Both Democratic and Communist countries should recognise that, in a sense, both were wrong-doers.

"Democracies should subject themselves to self-scrutiny and cease to be complacent.

"Communist nations should ask themselves if they were not exploiting the baser instincts of man."

Why this self-screening and auto-Koje methods? The Communists will claim the ashes and give the Sack Cloth to the Democracies. The crest of Pinpoint Hill on the Central Korean front changed hands twelve times a day in a series of dog fights. That indicates that both are right according to their might.

* * *

An irate husband in Lahore sliced the nose of his wife beause she danced.

This is cutting the nose to spite the legs.

* * *

Among numerous charts exhibited at the All-India Women's Conference in Lucknow by Mrs. Philips of Madras was one depicting a pot-bellied man. It bore the caption "Do not overeat. It lengthens your waist line and shortens your life line."

Obesity is not exclusively a male disease. There are double-feeders and rotaries among the fair sex.

* * *

Urging his supporters to give their backing to General Eisenhower, Mr. Stevenson said, "I pledge him mine. We vote as many, we pray as one".

It looks as if the Indian philosophy of unity in diversity is the issue in the American polls.

* * *

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Commerce, threatened planters with strong action to bring down coffee prices.

The only way is to put chicory on the free import list. Otherwise, we will have to grow more tamarind trees.

* * *

During his visit to Sewagram, small girls enacting the ballet "Bharat-ki Katha" pulled Pandit Nehru out of his seat and forced him to take part in the dance.

An admirable soloist, even Pt. Nehru gets lost in the chorus. He is a man of the crowd, merges himself into it and drowns himself in the babel of voices.

* * *

In his press conference at Nairobi, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton stigmatised Mau Mau movement as an organisation of thugs.

They are thugs in Kenya, bandits in Malaya and guerillas in Indo-China. Who was that cynic who said that the sun never set in the British Empire, because nobody could trust a Britisher in the dark?

* * *

THE convention of Harijan legislators and workers, which recently concluded its sessions in Nagpur, has a special significance, as it is the first stock-taking of the political and social gains of the Harijans in the post-Independence era.

In the initial period when the country was battling with the problems of Partition, refugee rehabilitation and scarcity on all fronts, it is but natural that achievements fell short of the promises and targets. Though the Government is unable to earmark anything specially for the Harijans, its long-range policies like the abolition of zamindari, Five-Year Plan and community projects are bound to benefit the Harijans, as they constitute the main sector of the agrarian and industrial labour and the artisan class. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, in his presidential address, complained that though untouchability had been abolished in the Constitution and discrimination on grounds of religion, race and caste had been prohibited, social customs, prejudices and caste superstitions still ruled the roost and stood as obstacles to the onward march of the Harijans. But Pandit Nehru lifted the issue from the parochial to the national platform, when he called upon the Harijans to consider their problems in relation to the larger question of ending poverty and unemployment in the country and the building up of a classless society based on equality of opportunity. Though the Harijans form a backward class and require special ameliorative measures for their uplift, their progress is conditioned with the overall prosperity of the country. They should fully play their role as primary producers to become beneficiaries of freedom and all that it connotes.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi was an all-out crusader against the evils of untouchability in all walks of life. He had the clear vision to realise that political freedom would be a sham unless the classes and masses, including the Harijans, became equals and co-sharers of its benefits. Under his inspiration, untouchability was abolished on the top level by throwing open temples to the Harijans. But he considered even this big achievement as the first of a series of measures to be followed by many more to make the Harijans come into their own. He linked the Harijan issue with that of Daridra Narayans, and his constructive programme was a war on poverty, inequality of wealth and status, to bring the common man on the top. Even his idea of having Congress sessions in remote villages instead of big cities was to broadbase the national organisation in the hearts of the masses and to make the village folk benefit from the large expenditure involved in a Congress session. This was mass contact in action.

* * *

The following episode is indicative of Mahatmaji's intentions. A few years back when Gujerat invited the Congress for its sessions, there was a great rivalry among Bardoli, Borsad and Ahmedabad for the venue. Bardoli had "Bardolised" the country and the role of the rest was glorious in Satyagraha campaigns. The rival claims gave a headache to Sardar Patel and he left the decision to Mahatma Gandhi who was then in Calcutta. Mahatmaji coolly decided that Haripura should be the venue. The site of the Mahatma's choice was not even geographically known to many. A wayside station a few miles off Bardoli, Haripura had not even a railway platform, much less serviceable roads for the full flow of human traffic during the Congress session. Water supply for the large assembly was the thorniest problem, though the Tapti was on the lower reaches. All the difficulties vanished into thin air when the Mahatma finally chose Haripura as the Congress venue. Messrs. Kher and Morarji Desai made this village hamlet as their headquarters for the duration. Congress volunteers and P.W.D. engineers were mobilised in full force to make Haripura a Congressnagar. It was a battle against time and they had a directive from Gandhiji to utilise local labour to the maximum capacity. In a few days, there rose a full-fledged Congressnagar to the wonder of many, with a fully equipped water works and criss-crossed by motorable roads.

* * *

A significant explanation came from the Mahatma as to why he chose Haripura in preference to places like Bardoli and Borsad which made a name in history. Years before the Haripura session when Mahatmaji was touring that village preparing for the Satyagraha campaigns, an elderly villager had discussions with him and put a pointed question whether Swaraj would mean only big jobs for the educated classes, or whether it would also bring sunshine and happiness to poverty-stricken villages like his. Gandhiji assured him that Swaraj was like the sun shining on the firmament shedding its beneficent rays on the rich and the poor alike. Gandhiji had the old man's question in mind when he decided Haripura as the Congress venue. Though the country had not attained its freedom then, he was out to prove to the villagers of Haripura that even a Congress session would substantially benefit them. Under instructions from the Mahatma, Sardar Patel visited Haripura months ahead of the Congress and gave Gandhiji's message that they should actively co-operate in catering to the needs of thousands of Congress delegates. The whole village should not only play hosts to the delegates but should also carry out all the menial and other work connected with the construction of Congressnagar without importing outside labour. The Sardar asked the villagers to grow more vegetables and stock them for the Congress kitchen. He took a census of the cattle and ordered more cows and buffaloes to augment milk supply for the huge gathering to come.

* * *

Gandhiji requisitioned the services of Mr. Nandalal Bose, the great Shantiniketan artist, and made him the architect of the Congressnagar. He gave him strict instructions that he should use only local products for purposes of construction and decoration of the Congressnagar, so that the money spent would entirely go into the pockets of villagers. Visitors to the Congress would remember that not even nails were used and bamboo splinters served the purpose. The President's camp of Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose was a marvel of village art and folk industry. As soon as visitors alighted on the improvised platform of the Haripura railway station, they found a number of village girls serving as porters on a nominal charge. Congress workers gave them directions and the old and young obeyed them like disciplined soldiers. After the Congress session was over, Gandhiji and the Sardar stayed behind and addressed the villagers and asked them individually how much money they made. When a village lassie proudly announced that she had earned Rs. 60, Gandhiji's face was wreathed in smiles. Most of the villagers had made upto Rs. 400 each by selling vegetables, milk, etc, to the Congress kitchen. The whole village radiated the boom that came in the wake of the Congress. As a shrewd businessman, the Sardar sold the imported cattle at half price to the villagers and collected the amount on the spot. The well-equipped water works and miles of motorable roads were a free gift to the village. The Harijans of the village, whose number was not inconsiderable, also shared in the prosperity. This was the nucleus of a community project fifteen years back. If the same zeal and spirit of service animate the classes and masses including the Harijans, then community projects will carry the message of freedom to the common man in terms of better amenities and improved living standards. That is why Pandit Nehru, during his recent visit to Wardha, emphasized on the need for Sewagram model and Gandhian zeal for community projects.

* * *

ONE of the distinguished visitors to the City last week was Mr. Kiyoshi Iwamoto, Managing Editor of "Kyodo News Service", Tokyo. He was on his return trip from Europe, where he had been to study the working of various news agencies.

Mr. Iwamoto has a plan to exchange Japanese news with the Press Trust of India. He visited Delhi and during his brief stay in Bombay, he unostentatiously visited a number of newspapers and had talks with the city newspapermen. Short, square built, with an American twang and pronounced nasal accent, Mr. Iwamoto has a disarming smile and is more a listener than a speaker. When asked about the Korean situation and the implications of the recent Japanese elections, he politely declined to comment on the ground that he was out of his country for a long time. When told that the P.T.I. was about to emerge as an independent news agency, processing and distributing Indian and foreign news, he welcomed it as a great step befitting the status of Free India. Explaining the working of his own news agency, he said that it had its own correspondents covering the whole of Japan, and that it had built a foreign service by pooling news from Reuters and American agencies. He said that newspapermen formed the Board of Directors and the expenses of the organisation were shared by the newspapers on the basis of their earnings and circulation.

When asked whether the Kyodo news service received any concessions from Government, his reply was an emphatic "No". He said that a news agency could not function freely and efficiently if it looked to official aid. The Japanese Model should prove a timely tip to the PTI organisation.

Japanese News Boss In City

Mr. Kiyoshi Iwamoto, managing editor of the Kyodo News Service of Japan (Left) photographed in the city with Mr. F. Hayashi, Japanese Consul-General in Bombay. Mr. Iwamoto is on a round-the-world tour studying the working of the leading news agencies and newspapers.

Harijan Sewak Sangh

To,
The Editor,
Bombay Chronicle Weekly.

Sir,

I have read the article by Chaitanya under the caption "The Welfare Scene", published in your "Weekly" dated 26th October 1952. While it evokes a feeling of sympathy and pity for the miserable condition of the Harijans in Rajasthan and elsewhere, I regret to note that under the heading "Harijan Sewak Samaj" some misstatements have crept in which I hasten to correct. No doubt the writer of the article is swayed by deep feelings for the Harijans but these feelings should not be expressed in a way which would do injustice to an institution like the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

The writer evidently while making his remarks, has the Harijan Sevak Sangh in view though he calls it Harijan Sevak Samaj.

It is no doubt true that the donations to the Sangh are much less now than they were during the life-time of Gandhiji. It is natural. But to say that after Gandhiji's death the zeal of the Birlas for Harijans Welfare has "evaporated into thin air" is far from the truth. Shri G. D. Birla continues to be the President of the Sangh and the Birla family are continuing to give their donations, but these donations are now earmarked for specific purposes or institutions as desired by the Central Board of the Sangh.

The Sangh is further supported financially by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to which the Birla family have contributed to the tune of about fifty lakhs and which has been paying to the Central Board and the Provincial Boards of the Sangh. In fact the amount of work and expenditure incurred by the Central and the Provincial Boards of the Sangh have considerably increased during the last three or four years.

The Sangh has started what is called "intensive work" two years ago under the inspiration of the late Thakkar Bapa with the special object and has created zones and employed a number of workers for the purpose of removing social disabilities of the Harijans, and the Sangh is proud to say that the attempts in this direction have been more than expected.

I shall be thankful to you if you will kindly publish this in your paper so that it may remove possible misunderstandings Which may be created in the mind of the public by the article of Chaitanya.

K. S. SHIVAM,
Working Secretary,
Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi.

FUSE LINE CAN SET OFF NEXT WAR

U.S. Investigations Into Alleged World Oil Monopoly

WASHINGTON, November 7 (PTI-Reuter).

DISTRICT Judge James Kirkland expressed grave concern today over what he termed the sensitivity of an American official investigating into an alleged world oil monopoly.

To a Government lawyer's statement that he did not think sensitivity had anything to do with the disposition of motions being argued before him the judge said: "The court does. I think the oil case is a sensitive case".

In an obvious reference to the Middle East where American companies have big oil concessions, the judge said: "It could be the fuse line that could set off another war"

Judge Kirkland's observations came during arguments on motions filed by nine major oil companies to void the subpeonas calling for the production of records or to curtail sharply the scope of the subpeonas.

The Justice Department wants the records to present to a Federal Grand Jury here.

The oil companies object particularly to being required to produce any records dealing with their agreements with foreign countries. To produce such records they contend would be in violation of the laws of the countries involved.

Judge Kirkland questioned Mr. Leonard Emmerglick, Chief Government lawyer, at length on this point.

Company lawyers said a British Cabinet Minister had directed the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to produce no records which did not deal with American business.

Mr. Emmerglic argued that the Minister did not speak for the British Government.

Mr. Emmerglick also told the judge that any sensitive documents bearing on national security would be closely scrutinised before being used by representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Defence State and Justice Departments.

Arguments will continue on Monday with a ruling probably before the end of the day.

ITALIAN CHALLENGES U.S. EDITOR FOR DUEL

ROME, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): A former Italian member of Parliament and Colonel, Signor Giuseppe Attilio Fanelli, has challenged Mr. James P. Odonnell, Associate Editor of the American magazine "Saturday Evening Post" to a pistol duel.

He considers an article by Mr. Odonnell in the October 18 issue of the Post offensive to the Italian army.

A letter containing the challenge was published yesterday in the pro-Communist newspaper, Paese Sera. Other Italian newspapers have protested against these passages.

Locust Threat In Kenya

NAIROBI, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Kenya farmers are being asked to harvest their crops as quickly as possible because of a locust invasion which began on Wednesday.

The swarms now in Kenya are mature and are approaching the end of their life-cycle so that they are unlikely to damage the crops even if they fly south.

Ceremonial Of National Cadets Corps

BOMBAY, Saturday: A Ceremonial parade of the Naval Wing of the National Cadets Corps will be held at the Dhobi Talao Maidan, A.F.I. Grounds, tomorrow Sunday, November 9, at 5-30 p.m.

Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, Commander-in-Chief, Navy will take the salute at the March Past and address the Cadets.

The parade is open to the public.

CALL TO CYCLE INDUSTRY

Don't Play Common Man False, Says U. Krishna Rao

MADRAS, Nov. 8 (PTI): Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Madras Minister for Industries and Transport, appealed today to the bicycle trade not merely to press its rights and privileges as "nascent industry" but to realise its responsibility to the common man, the consumer.

The Minister was inaugurating the All-India Bicycle Conference, which commenced its two-day session here.

Mr. Krishna Rao said the need of the moment was to cheapen this essential article and anything done ignoring this objective, whether in the name of importers' interest or manufacturers' necessity, would be tantamount to playing the common man false and serving the national economy ill. "I look forward to the day when a bicycle in our country would not cost more than Rs. 100," he added.

"The present demand is for about 4,00,000 bicycles while the indigenous production last year was only 1,14,000."

Mr. S. Anantha Ramakrishnan, Sheriff of Madras and Chairman, Simpson Group of Industries, who presided over the conference, said as against 250 to 500 per thousand in European countries India's figure of bicycles was a mere nine or ten per thousand, he said.

Mr. Anantha Ramakrishnan said: "Unless Indian industrialists can maintain a standard of quality, it is useless to expect consumer sympathy for the Indian-made product."

16-Year-Old Boy On Murder Charge

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 8: Mushtaq Ali, a 16-year-old boy has been arrested on the charge of murder of his 35-year-old uncle Wali Mahommed in broad daylight.

The accused is alleged to have stabbed the victim in a hotel near Lyari Market and the latter died instantly. The motive of this murder is stated to be enmity between the two over a family quarrel.

Swedish Archaeologists' Expedition To India

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Sweden's leading woman archaeologist Dr. Hanna Rydh is to lead all Swedish archaeological expedition to make excavations at Suratgarh about 180 miles west of Delhi in Bikaner.

The expedition is under the patronage of Sweden's King Gustav himself, a keen archaeologist.

The archaeologists who will arrive on the site at the end of next month are taking with them a number of archaeological finds made in Sweden. These will be exhibited in New Delhi.

WORLD SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI):— The sixth international conference of social work will be held in Madras on December 14, Mrs. G. Bilimoria, General Secretary of the Indian Conference of Social Work said here.

More than a thousand delegates from India and foreign countries are expected to attend the conference. Mr. George Haymens of England, President of the International Conference will preside.

The Governor of Madras, Mr. Sri Prakasa will inaugurate the Conference.

EMPLOYMENT TO D. PS: AGE LIMIT CONCESSIONS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI). Certain relaxations of age limits in favour of bona fide displaced persons from Pakistan introduced in 1948 for employment under the Central Government, has been extended for a further period upto the end of December 1953 The said relaxations were initially sanctioned upto the end of December 1950, only, but were later extended upto the end of the current year. These relaxations will also be admissible during the year 1954 only to such displaced persons as came out to India after the end of December 1950. The position will, however, be reviewed in 1954 in order to decide whether the concessions should be extended beyond the end of December 1954.

The extent of the concessions given is stated below:—

(A) Permanent appointments filled by competitive tests through the Union Public Service Commission. A relaxation of age limits is allowed upto three years in excess of the normal upper age limit.

(B) Permanent appointments not covered by (A) above the maximum age limit for entry into Government service as well as for permanent absorption therein is relaxed to 45 years.

(C) Displaced person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe. The age limits are further relaxed by three years for gazetted and five years for non-gazetted posts.

(D) For temporary appointments made through employment exchanges. No age restrictions apply.

PAK PRESS COUNCIL APPOINTED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

The Government of Pakistan has constituted a Central Press and Publicity Council which will advise the Government on general questions affecting the Press of the country and other subjects of home and foreign publicity according to a Press note issued yesterday.

The Council will normally meet twice a year in Karachi. Its functions will be of an advisory nature, but no case involving penal action against any newspaper will be referred to the Council.

JAP FREIGHTER MEETS STRONG WINDS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8 (PTI): A 6,344-ton Japanese freighter on a maiden voyage to India, Pakistan and Aden was last week forced off its course near Trincomali (Ceylon), when a 60-mile per-our current accompanied by strong winds hit the ship for a day, a ships official said here today.

The freighter S. S. "Tatsuharu Maru" of the Shinnihon Kisen Kabushiki of Japan, arrived in Bombay at noon today from Kobe via Madras 'en route' to Karachi.

Strong currents accompanied by winds carried the ship 250 miles to the south of Ceylon for a day.

The freighter has on board 6,000 tons of Japanese silk, Rayon, China ware, Barbed Wire, Steel Plates for Bombay and Karachi.

MAKE BHOODAN A SUCCESS

S. T. Dharmadhikari's Appeal

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 8: Nearly 11,500 acres of land have been donated by owners in Madhya Pradesh so far, declared Mr. S. T. Dharmadhikari, addressing a public meeting here last night. He appealed for co-operation in making the Bhoodan campaign a success.

NEW DELHI: The Commodity Controls Committee of the Government of India has decided to postpone its visit to Madras fixed from November 13 to 16.

1,000 OFFICIALS TO QUIT

When Ike's Administration Comes In

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): At least 1,000 Government officials today face replacement in Washington's biggest political upheaval since the Democrats came to power two decades ago.

ACHESON TO GO

Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, will leave the Government in January.

Nearly all the 25 "politically appointed" senior diplomats abroad are expected to be recalled when the Eisenhower's Administration takes offices, but unconfirmed reports here said a few may be asked to continue in office.

NATIONALISATION OF NEWS ENTERPRISE

India Opposes Afghan Motion At U. N. Body

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Government of India believed in permitting unimpeded objective reporting by foreign information enterprises in India, Mr. A. D. Mani told the Social Committee of the General Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Mani opposed an Afghanistan proposal to declare the right of countries to nationalise foreign news enterprises.

He said it was strange, an attempt should be made to push the principle of nationalisation into the field of information enterprises.

Foreign information enterprises were allowed to work in India without impediments as his Government believed in giving facilities to all concerned to report objectively on his country, he said.

"Even though sometimes distorted reports were sent out my Government placed no restrictions on them as they believed that freedom of information should be maintained", Mr. Mani said.

DISMISSAL ORDER SET ASIDE

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Travancore-Cochin High Court yesterday allowed a petition filed by a clerk in the state's Agricultural Income Tax Department at Chenganasery, under Article 226 of the Constitution and issued a writ of certiorari to quash the orders of the Government dismissing him from service.

The petitioner was dismissed from service following a special enquiry into certain allegations of corruption against him by a member of the State Assembly four years ago.

Mr. Justice Subramanian Aiyer, who delivered the judgment observed that the enquiry conducted by the Government in this case was not in conformity with the rules governing the dismissal of Government servants in such circumstances.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM CONGRESS PLEA

LONDON, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter). The Congress of Peoples against Imperialism called here yesterday for the immediate release of all Africans in Kenya against whom no specific criminal charges had been brought.

This should be followed by an immediate Round Table Conference between the Kenya African Union, the South African Indian National Congress, the Arabs Associations and the European Electors Union.

The conference should discuss the relief of African land hunger and the establishment of a reasonable minimum wage for all African workers.

The International Chairman of the Congress is Mr. Fenner Brockway, Labour Member of Parliament, who is now on a visit to Kenya.

The Congress criticised the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Olivier Lyttelton, who has just returned and said there was a "curious contradiction" between the conclusions the Minister had come to and the measures taken by the Government in Kenya.

Relief To The Coir Industry

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Government of India has convened a conference of coir interests at Trivandrum on November 14, to consider measures for affording relief to the industry. Mr. P. Govinda Menon, Travancore-Cochin, Finance Minister, will preside.

It is understood that the conference will review the latest position as regards the production of coir and coir products and the demand there for. It would consider measures necessary to increase the demand for coir and coir products and in particular the following:—

(i) The formation of a coir board and the question of making adequate funds available for this purpose. (ii) Standardisation of coir and coir products. (iii) Measures for regurating exports with a view to ensuring quality and thereby increasing demand for coir products. (iv) Measures for better marketing of coir and coir products within India.

NO SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

Saugor University Decision

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 8.

Despite repeated assurances that supplementary examinations would be held, and inviting applications from prospective candidates, Saugor University has now come out with a declaration that no supplementary examinations would be held this year as sufficient number of students had not come forth.

It may be recalled that Mr. Manjhanlal Chansoria leader of the National Union of Students went on hunger strike in Jubbulpore in August to force the University to hold supplementary examinations.

RECLAMATION OF ARID AREAS

Research Centre At Jodhpur

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Government of India is considering the establishment of an Indian development and research centre at Jodhpur to study problems of reclamation of arid areas in India in general and in Rajasthan, in particular it is learnt. The Government also intends to start on the hydro-geological and related agricultural surveys and investigations this year.

The problem of dry zones is of great importance as vast tracts in Rajasthan are arid and parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras are semi-arid. The development of these areas will help in the equalization of levels in different regions of India.

WALKOVER FOR EX-MINISTER

NAGPUR, Nov. 8 (PTI): Mr. Rameshwar Agnibhoj (Congress), former Public Works Minister of Madhya Pradesh, was declared elected unopposed to the Council of States to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. G. M. Thaware.

Election Petition Dismissed

MADRAS, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Madras election tribunal today dismissed a petition questioning the validity of the election of 27 members to the Council of States by the members of the State Assembly on the ground that the returning officer improperly accepted the nomination of one of the returned candidates Mr. V. M. Surendraram.

Prakasam And U.D.F.

MADRAS, Nov. 8 (PTI). The issue whether or not the Praja Party led by Mr. T. Prakasam in the Madras Legislature should continue in the United Democratic Front is expected to be clinched for decision tomorrow when the executive of the front reassembles here.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Kartak Vad 7, 2009
Muslim: Safar 20, 1372
Parsi: Khordad 9, 1322
Sunrise 6-42 a.m.,
Sunset 6-02 p.m
Hightide 04-44, 16-41
Lowtide 11-31, 22-13

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

CEREMONIAL PARADE

A ceremonial parade of the naval wing of the National Cadets Corps will be held at the Dhobi Talao Maidan, A.F.I. grounds, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

Admiral C.T.M. Pizey, Commander-in-Chief, Navy will take the salute at the march past and address the cadets.

"BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Telang Road, Matunga: Mr. K. Sundaresan will talk on 'MANDARI'S CONSPIRACY' at Sangham premises, 6-00 p.m., Pioneer School".

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on "The Earthly use of Knowing God", at Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Armed Dacoits Loot Village

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7: Darbargadh of Zinzavadar near Chuda in Saurashtra was looted for two hours by armed dacoits last night, it is learnt.

Details of the looting are lacking. It is gathered here that eight armed dacoits entered Zinzavadar village firing indiscriminately.

Several persons were reported to have been injured as a result of the firing. A policeman was belaboured with sticks.

The dacoits escaped with a large booty. A police party has been rushed to the scene.

"The Youth" Entertain Maj-Gen. Dubey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maj.-General U. C. Dubey, G.O.C., Bombay Area, said this evening that our youth were the backbone and wealth of the nation.

The G.O.C. was the guest of honour at an occasion to celebrate the Sixth Anniversary of "The Indian Youth."

"The Armed Forces want the best of this youth", Maj.-General Dubey pointed out, "and this could only be got through discipline and proper training."

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., who was also present, said that he believed that the defence forces of the country were part and parcel of society. He ...ided that unlike before, the ...ple now looked upon the Army ... one of the essential elements in ...e country's structure. "The Armed Forces have endeared themselves to the people," he said.

CENTRE TAKES OVER CITY INSURANCE CO.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of India has directed the Assistant Controller of Insurance Mr. M. J. Rao to take over management of affairs of the East and West Insurance Company with its registered office in Bombay, it is officially learnt here.

A notification by the Government of India under the Insurance Act, 1938, appointed Mr. M. J. Rao as Administrator of the East and West Insuarnce Company.

Mr. Rao took over charge of management of the Company this morning.

This is the second time in ten days the Government took action against an insurance company. On October 28 Government had appointed the Assistant Controller of Insurance as Administrator of Famous Life Insurance Company of Bombay.

Bombay Ministers

According to a revised programme, Shri Dinkarrao N Desai, Minister for Law and Education, who is leaving for Ahmedabad tomorrow, returns to Bombay on November 12.

Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and Housing, will leave for Nasik on November 10 and return to Bombay the following day. Shri Tapase will inaugurate an Adiwasi Shetkari Shibir, at Devgaon, on November 11.

Depression In The Bay Of Bengal

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 8 (PTI).

Following is the daily all India weather summary for Saturday:

A depression has formed in the West Central Bay of Bengal with its centre this morning about 500 miles east of Nellore. It is likely to intensify and move in some northerly direction.

There have been fairly widespread showers in Travancore-Cochin and a few showers in the interior of Tamilnad. Tiruchirapully reported 3/4 inches of rain. Weather has been dry elsewhere over the country.

Following is the daily all India weather chart:

Ahmedabad	94	64	0	0	—0.3
BOMBAY	82	72	0	2.3	—0.6
Calcutta	84	71	0	6.0	+1.2
Cherrapunji	73	57	0	35.7	+14.8
New Delhi	87	58	0	0	—0.4
Poona	90	60	0	2.2	—1.9
Rajkot	94	63	0	0.4	—0.2
Sholapur	89	61	0	1.2	—2.7
Simla	59	46	0	0.1	—1.3
Surat	100	67	0	0	—1.6

Quake Shocks

Two earthquake shocks both of moderate intensity at the origin with epicentres about 4,850 and 4,890 miles away from Poona, were recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona at 19 hrs. 50 minutes IST on 7th November, and at 03 hours 47 minutes IST on 8th November, respectively.

ANOTHER BIG QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED

PASSDENA, (California) Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): A "good sized" earthquake at a distance of about 1,000 miles, direction undetermined, was recorded here yesterday at 20-42 G.M.T.

Dr. Charles Richter, seismologist of the California Institute of Technology, said its magnitude was about six and three quarters as compared with a magnitude of eight for the earthquake in the Kamchatka Peninsula earlier this week.

GOVERNOR BECOMES Y.M.C.A. PATRON

H. E. the Governor of Bombay consented to be the Patron of the Bombay Y.M.C.A. at an interview he gave to the President, General Secretary and one of the Vice-Presidents on Saturday. Photograph taken on the occasion shows from right to left Mr. John Antony, Mr. J. S. S. Malelu, H. E. the Governor, Mr. Philip and Dr. Leo Marsh. Dr. Marsh is a visitor from the International Committee of Y.M.C.A.s, New York.

Dutch Expert Visits Ratnagiri Port

RATNAGIRI, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Dutch expert, Mr. Henrich Kruse, who has been invited by the Bombay Government to explore the possibilities of improvement in the minor ports of the State, visited Ratnagiri yesterday.

NEW DELHI: The first meeting of the All India Handicrafts Board, set up on Friday, will be held in New Delhi on Monday November 10.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244meters— 07-40 Programme, 07-45 D Kumar, Ranjanam compsns., 08-15 K Chonkar, ramkali, 11-45 D G Sahasrabuddhe, sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 13-40 W Kieseking & Boston Symp. Orch., 17-30 K Chonkar, puria dhanashree, 18-10 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 18-30 K Hussain, marwa, 19-00 Dilip Kumar, G ghazal, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 D G Sahasrabuddhe, tilak kamod, 19-45 For industrial workers; 20-30 D G Sahasrabuddhe, bageshree, 20-45 D Kumar, Pathak compsns., 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Griller String quartet

VARIATIONS 352m.— 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 S G Mohiuddin, sitar, 08-45 K Chonkar, pad, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 S K Abhyankar, khayal, 12-35 G H Gurubuxani thumri, ghazal, 13-00 S K Abnyankar, bhavgeet, 13-30 G H Gurubuxani, thumri, 13-50 K Hussain, bahar, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S K Abhyankar, pad, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 K Chonkar, pad, 20-30 N Sharma, 'Shishir', H, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 National prog.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 Indira Pendse, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 K C Shah, G geets, 18-20 B Shah, bhajan, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mehfil (Ahm.), 19-00 Indira Pendse, marwa, 19-15 B Shah, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Indira Pendse, bhajan, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 B Shah, geet trayi, 21-30 Indira Pendse, v.d., gaud malhar, 21-45 National prog.

CEYLON

25.05 m. 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favour singer, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltez of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-55 Admiral Sir M Dunbar-Nasmith, Imperial War Graves Commission, 16-00 Service of Remembrance, from Cenotaph, Whitehall, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Festival of Remembrance, 19-00 B B C show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service for Remembrance Sunday, 23-00 Variety, ahoy!

EASTERN SERVICE:— 16-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

BROADCAST TALK ON INDIAN ART

On Sunday (November 9) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English entitled "Indian Art in British Museum" by Douglas Barret, Assistant Keeper in the Department of Antiquities of the British Museum. The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

HINDI TALK: On Sunday (9th November) at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in Hindi entitled "SHISHIR" by Narendra Sharma. The programme can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 61.98 metres).

Expansion Of Naval Dockyard

PIZEY SAYS PLANS ARE ALL READY

BOMBAY, Saturday: Plans for the proposed expansion of the Naval Dockyard here are ready and the actual method in which each expansion is to be carried out is now being finalised, said Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, C-in-C, Indian Navy, speaking over the broadcasting system of the Dockyard this morning.

Accompanied by Commodore R. M. T. Taylor and Captain A. Chakravarti, Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard, the C-in-C inspected the Dockyard today.

No fleet, he said, can be really efficient without a good Dockyard to back it up. The present one is hardly sufficient to meet our fleet requirements.

He was confident that the Dockyard when developed as planned would be one of the best in the East, and it would be a proud possession of the country. Such a dockyard would not only meet all the requirements of our fleet but also could extend its various facilities to the visiting foreign naval ships that might need them, he added. He was very impressed by the part played by the Dockyard Workers in maintaining and supplying the fleet.

During his inspection the C-in-C visited also the apprentice school and said that apprentices were making steady progress.

As the C-in-C left the Dockyard hundreds of workers got round him and their cheers "Admiral Pizey ki jai" rent the air.

Later, Admiral Pizey visited the I. N. Barracks, where he was received by Captain R. S. David, and inspected the ship's company at Divisions. This was followed by a march-past by them when the C-in-C took the salute. He also addressed both officers and men at the Barracks.

Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited, the Indian Smelting and Refining Company Limited and the Bombay Metal and Alloys Manufacturing Company Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P. D. Vyas and the other two to that of Shri I. G. Thakore.

Simultaneously, the dispute between the Godavari Sugar Mills Limited at Sakharwadi and Laxmiwadi and their employees regarding the workers' demands in respect of over-time allowance, holidays and other conditions of services has been referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Efficacy Of M.R.A.

INDIAN DELEGATES' FAITH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The leader and members of the Indian delegation that attended the first Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Colombo today gave their impressions of the Conference to reporters at a press conference at the Scindia House.

Every member of the 27-strong delegation returned to India after attending the conference with great faith in the efficacy of the Moral Re-Armament Movement to solve problems in the industrial and domestic fields.

Dr. Frank Buchman and his team of 180 people from 25 nations will be in India by this week-end. The Indian delegation was led by Mr. C. J. Pandya.

Dr. Buchman will be in Bombay on Thursday. He will address a press conference at the Taj on Friday, November 14. A civic reception will be held for him on the same day at the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at 5 p.m. The first of the four plays of the M.R.A. team will be staged at the Excelsior Theatre on the night of Friday.

The press conference was addressed among others by Mr. Pandya, Mr. Mody of the Air India Staff Union, Mr. G. V. Puranik of the A.I.M.O., Mr. Raja Kulkarni of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. C. L. Mody of the Associated Cement Construction and Mr. Rajde of the Bombay Youth Congress.

BUCHMAN COMPARES GANDHI WITH ARISTOTLE

COLOMBO, Nov. 7 (PTI).

Dr. Frank Buchman initiator of the Moral Rearmament movement, said here today the six hundred million people who lived in Asia were a deciding factor at the crossroads of the world.

Colombo, which had just seen the first Asian Assembly of the M. R. A. movement would now be the key to a New-Asia, he said in an interview.

Dr. Buchman, now aged 73, recalled his meeting Mahatma Gandhi.

"Walking with Gandhiji was like walking with Aristotle," he said, when describing his walks with Mahatma Gandhi in Sevagram.

Dr, Buchman together with some 200 M. R. A. men and women from nearly twenty nations is leaving Colombo for India on November 11.

Young Pathan Murdered

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The murder of a young Pathan threw the fashionable and usually quiet locality of Cuffe Parade Colaba, into consternation in the early hours of this morning.

Aliakbar Kutubuddin Sheikh the 45-year-old watchman of a building, was found lying dead in a pool of blood on his cot in a corridor on the ground-floor of the building. His head was severed from his body. There was a deep, incised wound on the head, inflicted by the untraced assassin, presumably with a sharp instrument.

ONE ARRESTED

The Colaba police have taken one Pathan into custody this afternoon "on suspicion" in connection with the morder of a Pathan watchman, Ali Akbar Kuttubdin Shaikh, who was done to death by unknown assailants last night at "Windmere" on Cuffe Parade. His name is Daura Khan.

Akbarally Daoudbhoy

BOMBAY, Saturday: A prominent industrialist and leader of the Indian Community in Madagascar Mr. Akbarally Daoudbhoy is touring India.

Mr. Daoudbhoy takes interest in the welfare of the Indian residents there and often contributes articles to the French journals there. A poet in French Mr. Akbarally's published works have won high approbation from the critics.

Mrs. Akbarally, is a member of the Jury of the Paris Assizes in France.

LASHES FOR KIKUYU TRIBESMEN

12 Jailed: 26 Detained

NAIROBI, Nov. 7 (PTI-Reuter).

LASHINGS were ordered today for four Kikuyu tribesmen at Fort Hall, 40 miles North-East of here, for attacking an African they suspected of giving information to the police about a Mau Mau meeting.

Three of them were sentenced to two years' hard labour with 24 lashes and the other tribesman was given one year with six lashes.

Six more Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to seven years' hard labour for administering a Mau Mau oath at Fort Hall. Two others were given three years' hard labour for attending a Mau Mau ceremony.

26 DETAINED

A combined military and police patrol has detained 26 people in a sweep of the Kiambu district, a few miles north of Nairobi.

A group of Lancashire Fusiliers staged a "Show The Flag" march through Nairobi today.

299 KIKUYU MEN ARRESTED

NYERI (Kenya), Nov. 8.

Rumours that Jomo Kenyata, Kenya African Union leader, has been released and was hurrying to his tribal territory led to the arrest of 299 Kikuyu tribesmen yesterday.

According to one rumour British Labour Member of Parliament, Fenner Brockway, planned to visit Fort Hall in the heart of the Kikuyu reserve. Another said that Mr. Brockway, now on a fact-finding tour of Kenya, would meet Jomo Kenyata near here.

Hundreds of Kikuyu tribesmen gathered to meet Kenyata, who has been detained since October 21.

Troops and police moved in, surrounded the meeting and detained the 299 tribesmen.

When the men were taken their women-folk, who had gathered a couple of miles away, demonstrated. Police and troops dispersed them. It was not known whether any of the women was detained.

PANCHEN LAMA'S JURISDICTION

Soviet Experts Help Mining Activities

KALIMPONG, Nov. 8 (PTI).

The fifteen-year-old Communist - supported Panchen Lama, who was enthroned in Tashilumpo last June after his first arrival on Tibetan soil from China, has assumed the administration of Tsang (Western Tibet), according to a report just received from Tibet.

He has appointed the veteran priest of Tashilumpo as his Chief Minister.

The Chinese authorities have placed the services of 300 officials of the Liberation Army at the disposal of the Panchen Lama to ensure the smooth running of administration.

The report said the Panchen Lama had given his religious sanction for the digging of mines, which had hitherto been strictly forbidden in Tibet.

SOVIET EXPERTS

Men of the Chinese Peoples' Army are engaged in prospective mining in Western Tibet. They are likely to be joined by Soviet mining experts, the report added.

Two roads are also being built from Shigatse to the Nepal and Indian borders.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI).

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, President of the Indian Council for child welfare has appealed to all branches of the Indian council for child welfare throughout the country to make a special effort to raise funds for their work for children on November 14 next, on the birthday of Prime Minister Nehru.

Malan Goes At Britain

ATTACK ON WHITEHALL POLICY IN AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan told a political meeting here tonight that South Africa wanted a strong anti-Communistic Britain as the main bulwark against the Communist menace from the East.

She had, therefore, given economic help to Britain and had become her ally in African and Middle East defence.

Dr. Malan added that for the same reason South Africa had had to express her regret when Britain decided to follow a policy in Africa, which, as recent events had shown, would oust not only herself but the white man from the continent.

"That is also why we strongly protest against the declared policy of the British Labour Party," he said.

"They are smashing our good relations with Great Britain and are fast on their way to breaking up the Commonwealth with which we desire to cultivate friendship and mutual co-operation."

Dr. Malan said Nationalism had largely achieved its object in so far as South Africa's sovereign independence had become an established fact.

As far as symbols were concerned, however, dualism still persisted.

"The use of Great Britain's National Flag and National Anthem, as if they were our own, is obviously in conflict with our status of sovereign independence and equality with other members of the Commonwealth," he said.

But the Government had no intention of forcing the issue. Goodwill and tolerance coupled with the steady growth of a true South African national consciousness must be given an opportunity to see what they could achieve.

Riots In Kimberley

5 AFRICANS KILLED AND 39 INJURED

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 8: Five Africans were killed and 39 injured in riots in Kimberley location today.

Ambulances were reported to be taking the injured from the location to hospital.

Sporadic firing was still continuing though police said they are now in control of the situation.

Municipal offices and a beer hall were gutted by the rioters.

MALANISTS BOYCOTT SOVIET FUNCTION

PRETORIA, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government openly boycotted a reception given here last night by the Soviet acting Counsul-General Mr. A. A. Hripuno to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

None of the 25 invited South African Ministers and officials attended. Diplomatic representatives interpreting the incident as a formal snub which may be pointer to further developments in South Africa-Soviet relations have reported it to their Governments.

DEMOCRATIC YOUTHS CONFER

Describing himself as a youth as no age limit is fixed by the holders of the Conference, His Worship the Mayor of Bombay Shri Ganpatishankar Desai inaugurated the Democratic Youth Conference at the Jehangir Art Gallery on Saturday: Photo shows the Mayor with the convenors of the conference.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES IN PLANNING

Nehru's Call To Chief Ministers

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI).

A resolution approving the draft Five-Year Plan is expected to be adopted tomorrow by the National Development Council, which began a two-day meeting here this afternoon.

The Council consists of the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of the States, and members of the Planning Commission, and this is the first time it has met since its establishment six months ago.

After brief addresses by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, who is chairman of the Planning Commission, and by the Planning Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Vice-Chairman, the Council today discussed financial aspects of the plan. Tomorrow it is likely to discuss some of the more controversial issues, such as the food policy, and the land policy.

RAJAJI ABSENT

The Madras Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari, who played a prominent part in the recent Finance Ministers' Conference here, did not attend the Council's meeting, and the State is represented by its Development Minister Mr. Ranga Reddi.

Unless any major changes in the draft plan become unexpectedly necessary as a result of the Council's deliberations, the plan will be presented to Parliament towards the end of November or early in December.

The subjects which came up for discussion today were assessment of resources, the scale of expenditure, and the responsibility of the States to raise their share of the additional funds as recommended in the plan.

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATES

The Prime Minister in the course of his speech today emphasised that it was a national plan that the Planning Commission had prepared, and responsibility for the whole country lay on the State Chief Ministers as members of the National Development Council, though they would have to take care of their individual State plans.

While the Planning Commission had now arrived at a stage of finalising the Plan, there was no such ultimate finalisation, the Prime Minister observed, because planning was a dynamic conception and there was always scope for review at a later stage.

In fact, it was the function of the National Development Council to review the plan from time to time.

OBJECTIVE

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission said in making the plan for India one had to keep in view the existing poverty, inequality and unemployment, he said. While it was not possible, considering the limitations of resources, to plan for a total elimination of all the economic maladies from which the country was suffering, it was at the same time important that progress did not become too slow.

SABRE-RATTLING FOR KASHMIR

Punjab Muslim Leaguers' Call

LAHORE, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Punjab Provincial Muslim League, which began its three-day conference at Lyallpur yesterday, has called upon the Pakistan Government "to take direct action for the liberation of Jammu and Kashmir if the United Nations persist in their dilatory tactics."

In a resolution the conference drew the attention of the Muslim world to what it called "the grave and explosive situation created by the deliberate inaction of the United Nations."

It urged the nation to get ready for "the liberation of occupied Kashmir by two months."

WORKING COMMITTEE AGENDA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI).

A convention laying down the procedure for bringing about closer co-ordination between the PCCs and the Congress Ministries will, it is understood, be drawn up by the Congress Working Committee, meeting here tomorrow at the residence of the Prime Minister.

The other important items, besides organisational matters, are evolving of a code of conduct for Congressmen and consideration of the report of Shri G. S. Gupta on the allegations about the enrolment of primary members of abnormal dimension in Bihar. The report is expected to be received by tomorrow morning.

Besides the members, the meeting will be attended by Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. K. N. Katju, and Shri Jagjivan Ram as special invitees.

Youths Pledge To Fight Against Totalitarianism

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first session of the Democratic Youth Conference, a newly formed non-political youths' organisation in Bombay, today by a resolution expressed the view that the "greatest threats facing the mind of the Indian youth today "were Communist and totalitarian doctrines" and pledged to fight against them.

The Conference felt the necessity of reasserting the faith of the Indian Youth in the cultural traditions and values of the country youth's conduct to promote these values and secure social conditions where these values could be realised.

The Conference also called upon Indian youth to unite to realise its responsibilities towards the preservation of the freedom and the cultural greatness of the country and her people and act upon them.

Mr. Ganpathishankar Desai, Mayor of Bombay, inaugurating the Conference, asked the Central and the State Governments to provide the correct lead to the youth of the country who were in need of it today. Only criticism of the youth would not help them, Mr. Desai said.

Messages wishing the conference success were received from President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, Education Minister Maulana Azad and Governor of Bombay Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai.

Bombay Nurse Keeps Robber At Bay

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 8 (UPI) —How a Bombay nurse travelling alone in a second class compartment kept a train robber at bay was narrated today in the court of the Special Magistrate, Secunderabad.

The robber, who was caught and is believed to be a member of the gang that had assaulted the former Union Minister Mr. N. V. Gadgil, entered the compartment of Miss Robert, a nurse of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay travelling to Madras from Bombay between Gulbarga and Wadi.

He attempted to remove a gold necklace from her neck. She resisted his attempts and came to grips with him. As the train was slowing down near Shahpur, the robber jumped down and was caught by a railway constable.

PARIS: The Communist Chinese news agency "New China" announced that China and the "Democrat Republic of Vietnam" had agreed to set up postal relations between both countries.

Molotov On Flying Mission To Peking

DIPLOMATIC MOVES ON KOREA ISSUE

Eden Arrives In New York

UNITED NATIONS Nov. 8 (PTI).

DIPLOMATIC activity on the Korean problem is expected to be intensified today with the arrival in New York of Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, a day after M. Robert Schuman, his French counterpart.

M. Schuman is due to meet Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State. today. Tomorrow he will have talks with Mr. Eden.

On Monday all three Ministers are expected to hear Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, speak on Korea before the General Assembly's Political Committee.

Last week Mr. Vyshinsky was asked a number of specific questions by Mr. Acheson, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State, and others aimed at clarifying the deadlock over forcible repatriation of prisoners of war which has been holding up the Korean armistice talks.

There is so far no indication what Mr. Vyshinsky will say.

The Political Committee's debate on Korea was adjourned over the weekend.

S. AFRICA ISSUE

The Special Political Committee, considering the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa, is not due to meet again until Tuesday.

INDIA TO SPEAK IN GENERAL DEBATE

India is now expected to speak in the UN General Assembly's general debate on Monday, shortly after the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, has made his second intervention in the Political Committee.

India was among the countries that did not participate in the first part of the general debate which was postponed "for lack of speakers" shortly before the US Presidential election.

LULL ON FRONT

SEOUL, Nov. 8.

Action all along the Korean front today was light, the lull extending even to the bitterly contested Triangle Hill area, according to an Eighth Army Communique.

Chinese Communists now occupy most of the hill mass in the Triangle Hill area, which for three weeks has been the scene of fierce hand-to-hand fighting.

On the eastern sector of the front yesterday Allied troops repulsed several Communist probes.

A 65-minute battle was fought in the west, but no position changed hands.

ANNA ROSENBERG IN KOREA

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, United States Assistant Secretary of Defence, arrived in Pusan today to begin her second tour of the United Nations area in Korea.

Almost immediately after her arrival, she boarded a light aircraft for Koje Island to inspect prisoner of war facilities there.

American Assistant Secretary of State John Allison left Tokyo today by air for Korea.

ARIZONA SAPLING NEAR GANDHIJI'S SAMADHI

H. E. Mr. Chester Bowles, the U.S. Ambassador in India visited Rajghat (Delhi) on Friday to perform the ceremony of planting an Arizona cypress, received from America, near Mahatma Gandhi's 'samadhi'. Photo shows H. E. Mr. Chester Bowles watering the sapling after planting it at Rajghat. Also seen in the picture are Shri A. K. Dhar, Deputy Chief of Protocol, Government of India (extreme left) and Shri Rameshwar Dayal, Deputy Commissioner Delhi (second from left).

Moscow-Peking Move

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, November 8.

MR. MOLOTOV is flying to Peking to confer with the Chinese leaders on President-elect Eisenhower's forthcoming visit to Korea; according to reports reaching London. Either Mr. Eden Foreign Secretary, or Lord Alexander, Defence Minister, will represent Britain when the new U.S. President arrives in Korea. Korea is one of the most important issues now being discussed by Governments of the world. High Commissioner Mr. B. G. Kher saw Mr. Eden before the latter left for U.S.A.

Pacific Watches Eisenhower

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (UPA): Pacific nations debated today whether the United States President-elect, Dwight D. Eisenhower, will bring a more aggressive American foreign policy to Asia, when he makes his scheduled visit to Korea.

Singapore's influential newspaper, Straits Times, said it did not believe the Republican victory would return the United States to isolationism, but the Singapore Standard derided Eisenhower's campaign pronouncements on Korean strategy. If he is serious about getting "Asians to fight Asians," the Standard said, "he may find the Asians countries a little loath to follow this policy of mutual self extermination."

The Standard warned that Eisenhower must not regard Asia as a "convenient place in which to settle American problems."

Hydrogen Bomb Explosion?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPA): The United States apparently has touched off the mightiest man-made explosion in history — the hydrogen bomb—and tests may be continuing in the Pacific.

An "eye-witness" account in the Los Angeles Examiner today said the long anticipated big blast thrusting the hot and cold war world into the hydrogen bomb era has been accomplished.

The Atomic Energy Commission would neither confirm nor deny that a hydrogen bomb has been detonated for the first time. However, an atomic official said the government's policy is to say nothing "while operations are in progress" at the Eniwetok Pacific proving ground, scene of previous atom bomb explosions.

Life Of Income-Tax Investigation Body Extended

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Government of India have extended the life of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission up to December 31, 1953.

The Commission was set up in 1947 with a view to investigating inter alia particular cases of tax evasion referred to it by the Central Government and its existing term of appointment was due to expire on December 31 next.

Another duty assigned to the Commission was to report on the extent to which the existing law was adequate to prevent evasion of income tax.

The total number of cases that have come up before the Commission so far is 1,524 of which 689 cases remain pending for disposal and it is anticipated that they will involve incomes of not less than Rs. 15 to 20 crores.

BOOTLEGGERS STAB POLICEMEN

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 8: One police constable who had previously put under arrest a person in a drunken state in a cinema theatre was called outside the police station, while on night duty, and attacked with knife by the river side. Other three knife attacks against police constables were also made by drunkards to resist their arrests.

Mr. R. R. Deshpande, Poona D.S.P., stated that as a result of intensified police campaign the number of offences against prohibition detected during the last six months was higher by 50 per cent, compared with the previous year.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI).

Tea accounts for well over one-third of India's exports to Britain, according to a memorandum on Indo-British trade released by the British Information Services.

It Is All About Korea

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPI-AFP):—Foreign office circles today confirmed that talks which took place here last night between Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Eden and U. S. Ambassador in London, Mr. Alter Gifford and the Indian High Commissioner, Mr. B. G. Kher, concerned Korea. No indication however regarding these talks was available.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI).

Shri Balvantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee has directed all the Pradesh and District Congress committees "to keep all arrangements for meetings and processions ready and remain in touch with the local press" to observe the South Africa day, when the question of racial discrimination will come up before the U. N. General Assembly.

LINK MUSIC WITH NATIONAL LIFE

President On Danger Of 'Impulsive Liberties'

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8 (PTI).

PRESIDENT Rajendra Prasad today pleaded for the elevation of Indian music to its proper pedestal. He said it was desirable that Indian music which had lost touch with the people, and had become a close preserve of a few, should again be linked with the national life.

The President's address to the silver jubilee celebrations of the Marris college of Hindustani music here was read out by Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Governor of U. P. as the President who was to inaugurate the conference could not do so on account of indisposition.

DECLINE AND FALL

The President said that in ancient times, musicians were given such a high place in society that they were often given the titles of 'rishis' and 'munis'.

During Muslim domination, music played a great part in uniting hindus and muslims and in softening the edges of hostility, but certain vices also crept in on account of which music was relegated to a lower place than it occupied in earlier times. Musicians no longer commanded the respect and regard which they got in ancient India, although many of them continued to prosper under the patronage of rulers. During the British regime even that much could not be done.

LINK SNAPPED

The President said, "our traditional criterion of good music is its potentiality even to enkindle earthern lamps. If Tulsi and Kabir through their poetry have pervaded the rural life of North India with spirituality and wisdom, it is all the more essential that our musicians of today shall re-establish the snapped bounds between themselves and the people, which was due to the over-urbanizing tendencies of the British people. I realize Government's duty to patronise musicians. Perhaps, this is not possible as much today as it was in feudal times. Therefore, I say that our musicians should revive the traditions of Mira and Tulsi."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad developed that the present system of Indian music was being spoiled by "impulsive liberties". Indian music was based on certain fundamentals. It had a certain prospective.

"If we stray from the traditional path, our music will fail in its mission" he added.

President Gets Fever

LUCKNOW, November 8 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad had a sudden attack of chill on his way to Lucknow from Delhi, which has later developed into a fever.

Due to persistence of fever the President could not find it convenient to fulfil personally his engagements.

Major-General B. Chatterjee, Military Secretary to the President, told the PTI that according to medical opinion the fever was expected to subside soon after the course of treatment was completed. "There is no cause of anxiety", he added.

Music In University

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Governor of U.P. said here yesterday that the time had now come when Indian music should find a place in the curriculum of every university.

The Governor, who was delivering the convocation address at the Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth, said that it was essential that with the oldtime patrons of music having gone, the governments in the country should provide for musical colleges.

Mysore Become National Soccer Champions

BENGAL, HOLDERS BEATEN BY SOLITARY GOAL

BANGALORE, Nov. 8 (PTI).

MYSORE with a well merited goal in the first half won the National Football Championship for the Santosh Memorial Trophy from holders Bengal, Bengal were the champions since 1947 with a break in 1948 when there was no tournament at the Stadium this evening.

Fifteen states took part in the championship which commenced here on October 19.

Over 35,000 spectators saw Mysore repeat their 1946 performance when they beat Bengal on the same Olympic Stadium ground to win the championship. Raman, Ahmed and Anthony who played for Bengal today were then in Mysore team.

The play, which was packed with goalmouth scrimmages and excitement however did not rise to great heights due to frequent "foul play" by both sides.

MYSORE EXCEL

Mysore held the major portion of the exchanges and if they did not drive home the advantage to a greater extent it was mainly due to Bengal's captain, Manna's performance at the defence excelling in short and quick passes; the home forwards moved like a well oiled machine and raided the rival area time and again. Forcing Bengal to defence desperately inside right Sampangi and outside right Nizamuddin who excelled in their footwork, gave capital centres, many of which were however cleared by the defence.

Mysore had a glorious chance of increasing the slender margin when Bernard failed to connect two yards from the goal a perfect goalmouth pass from Nizammuddin who scored earlier for Mysore.

On the defence, Yesudas and Muthu ably assisted by the halfline put up a rocklike defence. Timely interception and clearances enabled them to keep the nippy Bengal forwards at bay. Centre half Basheer who gave a lethargic display in previous matches in the tournament was today at the top of his form. Luck was on the Mysore side then five minutes before close Thammiah's accidental shot towards his own goal went out. It looked as if the defence would crack in the face of the terrific gruelling but they held out with Varadaraj having an easy time.

MANNA OUTSTANDING

Bengal forwards were good only in patches still it was a tough job for Mysore to intercept them once they were in the area. The quick and short goal mouth passes looked as if a goal was imminent but the defenders were too smart. Anthony and Raman were prominent in the attacking line with their speed and excellent ball control. They were, however, completely marked. One man stood like a mountain in the defence and that was left back Manna. With first time clearances he cut off almost every Mysore move throughout the area. His colleague Barua did not shape well and fumbled every now and then.

De Mello Back As T. T. Chief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. T D Ranga Ramanujam, Secretary of the Table Tennis Federation of India, said here today that Mr. A. S. DeMello, who in the third week of October had expressed the desire to be relieved of his position as President of the T.T.F.I., has agreed to continue as President.

Mr. Ramanujam, in Bombay on his way to Madras from the present National Table Tennis Championships at Indore, met the T.T.F.I. President last evening and stated that this decision of Mr. De Mello grew from the unanimous desire of the general council of the T.T.F.I.

INDIAN TABLE TENNIS TEAM

Leaves For Singapore On November 18

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. T. D. Ranga Ramanujam, Secretary of the Table Tennis Federation of India, said here that "every effort" would be made to send an Indian men's and women's team to Singapore for the First Asian Table Tennis Championships.

Mr. Ramanujam, who is also Secretary of the Table Tennis Federation of Asia, said that the personnel of the Indian teams selected by the five-man selection committee at Indore recently was:

MEN: Kalyan Jayant (Bengal), Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal), T Tiruvengadam (Madras), D P Sampat (Bombay), K Nagaraj (Mysore).

WOMEN: Miss Sayeed Sultana (Hyderabad), Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla (Bombay), Miss A Rukmani (Madras).

Mr. Ramanujam, who is proceeding to Singapore as secretary of the TTFA has been asked to be non-playing captain and manager of the teams.

The various state associations concerned have been asked to defray the passage expenses of the players.

The teams are due to fly from Calcutta on November 19. The Championships are scheduled to open in the "Dream Hall", Singapore on November 22.

Maharaja Pratap Sinhji, Gaekwar of Baroda, President of the Table Tennis Federation of Asia, will also visit Singapore.

Mr. A. S. DeMello, President of the Table Tennis Federation of India, has been invited for the Championships by the Hon. Dato S. Paglar, Patron-in-Chief of the Singapore Table Tennis Association.

To-day's Sport

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground

3 p.m. Western Railway vs. Globe Sports Club "B"; 4 p.m. Young Comrades vs. Asoonora (Junior Harwood League); 5 p.m. Burmah-Shell "B" vs. Wimco Sports Club (Junior Reserve—Final).

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

4 p.m. Goan Sports vs. Young Sports (First Division); 5 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs. R. State Police 'A' (Senior Division; Naigaum

3 p.m. Young Stars vs. National Heroes; 4 p.m. Y.M.C.A. vs. Mazagon Docks; 5 p.m. Kohinoor Mills vs. Central Excise.

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-45 a.m. Pakistan vs. Bombay Cricket Association (2nd day).

The Way Up And Down

WOLVERHAMPTON, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Bert Williams, former England goalkeeper with 19 international caps has been dropped from Wolverhampton Wanderers first team this afternoon for the first time since he joined them in 1945.

Williams now 31 has not touched the brilliant form he showed for England since a shoulder injury last season.

The Wolves goalkeeper is not despondent at being dropped. "I shall be back," he said.

This afternoon he plays for the Wolves second team.

I.A.F. GAIN FULL POINTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: After being a goal in arrears, Indian Air Force beat Bombay Gymkhana by the odd goal of five in the First Division in of the Indian Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, on this evening. Watson opened the account for Gymkhana and Chatterjee restored equality. After the interval Reuben added one more for the Air Force which was neutralised by Ten Duis. Before the final whistle, however, Kapur scored the winning goal.

The Second Division results were:—Western Rly. 1 (Siddique), Lever Sports Club 1 (Patton); Kores Employees 4 (V. Pinto 2, Ramchender and Oscar), Versova Sports Club 0.

Parel Hockey Starts

BOMBAY, Saturday: Parel Sports Club registered an easy win over National Electrical Industries by five goals to two in the Third Division of the Parel Hockey League at the Naigaum Police ground. Earlier, Kanara Protestant Christian Association and Black Scorpions were concerned in a goalless draw.

Parel Sports had matters much their own way and stormed into the attack from the start. When the teams crossed over, Parel Sports were leading by two goals to nil. Cris D'Sa (2), P. R. Leomos, Joe Mascarenhas and Alex Gomes scored for the winners. Loveday was responsible for both the goals of the losers.

PUTHLI CUP FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Neither of the teams came to the decision in the third re-play of Puthli Cup Final, played this evening between Satya Vijaya and Kanara Bros. at Co-operage.

The match ended in a 1-1 draw. Extra time in vain. S.T. Suvarna netted during first half and Aziz equalised in the second half. Replay fixed for tomorrow at 4-45 p. m.

Karnatak Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The I. K. B. C. C. Shield Tournament, conducted by the Karnatak Sporting Association, is commencing on or about third week of November and entries will be accepted upto Monday, November 10, and may be sent to M. N. Shetty, Sakkara Industries Ltd. Sepoaria Building Medows Street, Fort.

Race Selections

Solicitude Attracts The Chief Event

BRIGHT CHANCES FOR AROSA AND SANDESA

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FIELDS are fairly good in the card framed for the opening day's races due for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

Solicitude, from trainer Buckley's yard, is the fittest horse in the main attraction, the Londa Plate and is likely to score there. It is whispered that Nuremberg went a smashing gallop at Poona very recently, in my absence, but over here I saw him only cantering on Thursday morning. He has, besides, a fine win to his credit and may resist.

Arosa and Sandesa possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE PALITANA PLATE—Dist. 7 Furlongs.

Royal Guard (Khade P.) 9-0, Cocktop (Raut) 8-13, Kausar (Kheemsingh) 8-7, Birthday Pride (Khalil B.) 8-7, Gang Bhup (Kasbekar) 8-0.

KAUSAR — Win
ROYAL GUARD — Next Best

* * *

THE LYALLPUR PLATE (Div. I)—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Canasta (Kheemsingh) 9-2, Down South (Kadam) 9-1, Bay of Treasure (Gilmore) 9-0, Busher (Duffy) 9-0, Kaniya Kumari (Hanumansingh) 8-11, Bharati (Eldin) 8-10, Golden Night (Jagdesh) 8-10, Glachan (Nolan) 8-9, Dilbahar (Harbutt) 8-9, Chetna (Damodar) 8-9, Anamloa (Cracknell E.) 8-9, Kinder Garden (Pierce) 8-8, Happy Lad (Purshotam) 8-4.

BAY OF TREASURE — Win
CANASTA — Next Best

* * *

THE SION PLATE—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Flying Miss (Guman S.) 9-3, Well Away (Chavan S.) 9-2, Rashtrapati (Raut) 8-12, Fruit Salt (Nolan) 8-11, Pessimist (Janardhan) 8-9, Eastern Queen (Harbutt) 8-10, Golden Orb (Gilmore) 8-10, Magna Carta (Antoo) 8-9, Ballynahinch (Purshotam) 8-8, Pulnana (Eldin) 8-7, Neptune's Daughter (Khade P.) 8-6, Don't be Silly (Narsi) 8-6, Gold Spa (Khalil B.) 8-6, Solid Gold (Damodar) 8-4, Mayurdhvaj (——) 8-1, Eudora (Jagdesh) 7-13, Virvikram (——) 9-2, Kowkab (——) 8-8, Princess Dominic (——) 7-11.

EASTERN QUEEN — Win
WELL AWAY — Next Best

* * *

THE BELGAUM PLATE—Dist. 5 Furlongs.

Raj Bahadur (Kheemsingh) 9-0, Royal Seal (Cracknell E.) 9-0, Nice Gin (Duffy) 9-0, Gay Lordling (Gangaram) 9-0, Mogul King (Antoo) 9-0, Sudershan Chakra (Khalil B.) 9-0, Dark Destiny (Khade P.) 9-0, No Argument (Purtusingh) 9-0, Nootan (Guman S.) 8-11, Gay Kiss (Kasbekar) 8-11, Rani Luxmi (Magan S.) 8-11, Bhabhi (Nolan) 8-11, Zarzal (Shiba) 8-11, Pure Gold (Chavan S.) 8-11, Maid of Persia (A. Ahmed) 8-11, Arosa (Gilmore) 8-11, Curly Top (Hayat M.) 8-11, Mehbooba (Hanumansingh) 8-11.

AROSA — Win
NICE GIN — Next Best

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THE LONDA PLATE—Dist. 7 Furlongs.

Assault (Kheemsingh) 9-4, Kedgeree (Duffy) 9-2, Mago (——) 8-3, Chhota Sahib (Antoo) 9-0, Solicitude (Harbutt) 8-13, Vivecs (——) 8-11, Chmo (Eldin) 8-3, Aman (Khade P.) 8-10, Lonely Light (Gilmore) 8-10, Cornish Flame (A. Ahmed) 8-8, Field Officer (Jagdesh) 8-6, Montfort (Nolan) 8-3, The Roarer (Damodar) 7-13, Nuremberg (Raut) 7-12, Camisole (Whiteside) 7-11, Majestic Way (——) 7-10, Mahboob II (Purshotam) 7-10, Starshell (——) 7-8, Laughing Baby (I. Khan) 7-5.

SOLICITUDE — Win
NUREMBERG — Next Best

* * *

THE LYALLPUR PLATE (Div. II)—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Rose of Harlem (Kheemsingh) 9-3, Surya Priya (Jagdesh) 8-12, Sweet Caronia (Hayat M.) 8-10, Royal Cloak (——) 8-10, Diamond Cave (Janardhan) 8-9, Liberator (Argade) 8-5, Little Star (Kadam) 8-4, Navely (Kasbekar) 8-4, Star of America (Chavan S.) 8-3, Eremitage (Rajo) 8-2, Bachelor Boy (G. Chavan) 7-12, Madame Neim (Raut) 7-12, Gay Girl (Khalil B.) 7-10.

NAVELY — Win
GAY GIRL — Next Best

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THE AKALKOT PLATE—Dist. 6 Furlongs.

Chandra Vilas (Jagdesh) 9-4, Straight Run (Khade P.) 9-3, Gorgia (Harbutt) 9-3, Sandesa (Gilmore) 9-0, The Djin (——) 8-12, Marble Arch (Eldin) 8-11, Greyhound (Duffy) 8-11, Gaya (Antoo) 8-11, Cintra (Chavan S.) 8-8, Paper Money (Khalil B.) 8-1, Why Again (Shiba) 7-11, Halal (Rajoo) 7-10, Black Pearl (I. Khan) 7-6, Delilah (——) 7-4, Nishan (J. Bhosle) 7-4, Estrellita (Pk. Mohd.) 7-3.

SANDESA — Win
STRAIGHT RUN — Next Best
(if ab. GORGIA)

* * *

CHOICE TREBLE
KAUSAR
AROSA
SANDESA

* * *

FLUKES
ANAMICA
SWEET CARONIA

National Cycling Meet In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Seventh National Cycling Championships will be held in Bombay at the New Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium from February 6, 1953, onwards, the President of the National Cyclists Federation of India announced, here, today.

Each state can enter only 3 persons for any event with 2 reserves, while for the team pursuit race 4 entrants and 2 reserves from each state are allowed.

The following are the events which will be held:

FOR MEN: 1,000 metres scratch, 1,000 metres time trial, 4,000 metres individual pursuit, 4,000 metres team pursuit and 185 kilometres road race (individual and team event). (for the road race 6 riders and 2 reserves from each state may be entered).

FOR WOMEN: 500 metres scratch and 1,000 metres lap race.

Hanif (102 Not Out) And Imtiaz (96) Flog Local Bowlers

PAKISTAN TEAM HITS UP 303 RUNS FOR 3 WKTS.

BY G. B. RELVANI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Pakistan cricket team were in a very formidable position at the end of the first day's play in their three-day match with the Bombay Cricket Association, which commenced this morning at the famed Brabourne Stadium here. A spectacular partnership between Hanif Mohamed and Imtiaz Ahmed of 152 runs for the third wicket after the opening pair Nazar Mohamed and Hanif Mohamed had given the team a good start, found our neighbours in almost an invulnerable position this evening. Three hundred and three runs for the loss of only three wickets and Hanif still batting is a very creditable achievement.

Hanif, however was very lucky in not being sent back when the batsman was only 20. Irani in the slips was taken completely by surprise, when Hanif snicked one of Sohoni's "faster" ones in his direction. The lapse proved very costly for the home side, for Hanif carried his bat for a subdued 102 at "stumps."

Hanif, who played an extremely cautious game, selecting only the right strokes for punishing, was concerned in two useful stands. His 88-run opening partnership for the first wicket with Nazar Mohamed laid the foundation of the very respectable score put up by the visitors. Later with Imtiaz he added 152 runs for the third wicket.

Nazar Mohamed played enterprising cricket and hit the ball hard in all directions.

But the limelight was completely stolen by the magnificent Imtiaz Ahmed, who spread-eagled the field with his spectacular drives. Hanif's game was typical of an opening batsman. He dug himself in and broke the back of the mediocre local attack for his partners to punish it as they liked. Later he himself took a hand in the flogging the local bowlers were subjected to.

Whether the Pakistan pace bowlers Fazal Mahmood and Maqsood Ahmed will be able to dismiss the Bombay side twice inside two days, remains to be seen.

The Bombay team consists mostly youngsters, and it is a well-known fact that pace bowling had been our bug-bear on many occasions. The inexperienced local young stars will have to brave the odds if they are to make a fight of it.

Details Of Play

Anwar Hussain, who led the Pakistan team beat local skipper Rusi Modi to the toss and sent in Nazar Mohamed and Mohamed Hanif to open the visitors' innings to the bowling of former test speed merchant Sohoni and G Dalvi

About three thousand spectators, scattered all over the huge stadium, watch Modi lead his men out punctually at 10-45 a.m.

B. R. Irani replaced inswinger Dalvi after Nazar and Hanif had added 19 runs in half an hour Hanif cut his first ball to send the twenty on the board.

A little later Palwankar came in place of Sohoni, but his very first delivery was sent crashing through the covers by Nazar for a four.

DEFT CUTS

While Nazar Mohamed treated the bowling with little respect, scoring with deft cuts and powerful strokes, Hanif was content to plod on.

Hanif executed a beautiful late-cut off Palwankar to make his first boundary hit and simultaneously send up Pakistan team's first 50 on the scoreboard in exactly an hour's play. Nazar's, who had done the bulk of the scoring had 37 of these runs to his credit. Hanif took an hour to enter double figures.

Local bowlers made no impression on the Pakistan opening pair, Nazar and Hanif, who continued to bat freely. Modi entrusted the ball to slow spinner Shinde in an attempt to dislodge the partnership. Shinde tempted the batsmen, occasionally beating them but with no result.

Nazar Mohamed reached his 50; a result of 88 minutes of batting, with a single off Irani. Six hits to the ropes were his principal scores. Hanif's contribution at this stage was 16 in the Pakistan total of 68 runs for no loss.

Hanif entered his twenties with a spectacular hook for a four—second of his innings. Sohoni replaced Irani after the latter kept the rate of scoring down for fourteen overs, five of which were maidens conceding only twenty-six runs.

Off Sohoni's second ball Hanif offered Irani in first slip a catch, which the latter "flopped" being taken by surprise. Hanif's score at this stage was 20 and the visitors' total 79.

The pair remained unbeaten at lunch with Nazar Mohamed batting with 60 and Hanif Mohamed 23, the Pakistan total being 86 for no loss.

The Bombay attack was in charge of Sohoni and Shinde after resumption. After two runs had been added to the pre-lunch score of 86 Sohoni off the first ball of his second over brought about the separation of what threatened to be a nightmare of a partnership for Bombay.

Nazar Mohamed edged a "faster" one behind the wicket where Rajendra Nath brought off a snap catch (88-1-61).

CONFIDENT BATTING

Nazar had batted confidently for a little over two hours and helping Pakistan side make a good start. Included in his score were eight hits to the ropes.

Wazir Mohamed, who took Nazar's place at the crease, made two dangerous strokes off Shinde's bowling, both his snicks through the slips going a little wide of Sohoni.

Two hours and a quarter of batting by Pakistan team sent up the hundred on the board.

Wazir executed many forceful drives immediately on arrival and despatched Shinde twice to the ropes in one over and inside seven minutes had chalked up 23 runs against his name. Encouraged by the boldness of his partner, Hanif also opened out, pulling Sohoni for a four and entering his thirties.

Irani was called upon to relieve Sohoni after the pace bowler had bowled eleven over for his one wicket after lunch. Sohoni had conceded twenty-two runs in his post-lunch spell.

Irani scattered Wazir Mohamed's timber yard when the Pakistan batsman mistimed a yorker and was bowled (132-2-30).

Wazir was at the crease for half an hour during which time he helped add 44 runs to the Pakistan total with Hanif. The outgoing batsman's principal scoring strokes were five fours.

Pakistan's great run-getter Imtiaz joined Hanif, who was batting with 37 runs.

With the advent of Imtiaz the rate of scoring initiated by Wazir was maintained. The crowd had by now increased to about eight thousand.

A full toss from Irani was pulled for a four by Hanif and the total was raised to a hundred and fifty. Hanif entering his forties.

Imtiaz kept the scorers busy with crisp strokes placed deftly between fielders. Hardly had he been batting for half an hour, he had hit up fortyone runs. By the time Imtiaz had scored fortyseven runs, Hanif had added only twelve to his thirtyseven runs when the former had joined him.

Hanif took some time to score the single which brought his score to fifty, a result of two hundred and five minutes' patient knock. Included in Hanif's fifty were six fours.

Sohoni was called back in place of Irani, but the change failed to achieve the desired result. The batsmen continuing to dispatch the ball in all directions.

The second century of the Pakistan innings went up after the side had been batting for 215 minutes, Imtiaz incidentally reaching his fifty in 45 minutes. Imtiaz had six fours in his fifty. A rate of three runs every two minutes had been kept up by Imtiaz and Hanif. A hundred runs being added after lunch in less than an hour and half.

When the teams adjourned for tea, the Pakistan team had made 227 runs for the loss of two wickets, Hanif batting with 71 and Imtiaz 60.

Modi took the new ball himself on resumption and his first over cost his side eleven runs. Sohoni was in charge of the attack on the other side. Imtiaz reached seventies in Modi's second over and shortly after the 250 went up in as many minutes.

G. Dalvi came on for his second spell of the day after Modi had bowled three overs at a cost of twentysix runs. Hundred of the partnership went up after Imtiaz and Hanif had been together seventyfive minutes.

The batsmen raced together for their centuries. Modi called upon Sohoni to replace Dalvi after the latter had bowled only one over. Shinde was entrusted with the ball from the other end. First Hanif entered the nineties, closely followed by Imtiaz. The latter however overtook his partner with a four off Sohoni to reach 95 as against Hanif's 91.

In an attempt to get the four required runs for his century, Imtiaz stepped out recklessly to Shinde, missed the ball completely in trying a hefty hit and was easily stumped by Rajendra Nath (284-3-96).

While at the wicket for a hundred minutes, Imtiaz helped raise the Pakistan total by 152 runs to 284 for three wickets. Imtiaz and Hanif had kept up a fast rate of scoring, the outgoing batsman hitting the ball nine times to the ropes. Hanif was 92 at the time.

Hanif, who had been batting with geat caution, selecting only the right ones, sent a no ball from Sohoni crashing through extra cover for a four to reach his century. Hanif's painstaking knock of 280 minutes had eleven fours as principal scoring strokes.

Three hundred went up after the innings had been 285 minutes old, Hanif's contribution being an invaluable unbeaten knock of 101.

At "stumps" the Pakistan team had made 303 runs for the loss of three batsmen, a good day's work, with Hanif 102 and Maqsood Ahmed, who came in place of Imtiaz with 9 to his credit.

Score-Board

PAKISTAN (1st innings)

Nazar Mohamed c Rajendra Nath b Sohoni	61
Hanif Mohamed batting	102
Wazir Mohamed b B. R. Irani	30
Imtiaz Ahmed st. Rajendra Nath b Shinde	96
Maqsood Ahmed batting	9
Anwar Hussain, Israr Ali, Waqar Hassan, Fazal Mahmood, Zulfiqar Ahmed and Khalid Qureshi to bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wkts.)	303

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-88, 2-132, 3-284.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. W. Sohoni 27-6-79-1; G. Dalvi 5-3-9-0; B. R. Irani 26-7-65-1; Y. Y. Palwankar 6-1-18-0; S. G. Shinde 38-8-101-1; R. S. Modi 3-0-26-0.

BOMBAY TEAM: R. S. Modi (Capt.), Rajendra Nath, M. L. Apte, Y. B. Palwankar, S. W. Sohoni, V. L. Manjrekar, S. G. Shinde, B. R. Irani, M. S. Patil, G. Dalvi and M. M. Dalvi.

TERRITORIAL ARMY SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nine teams representing the various arms and services of the Territorial Army units took part this evening in an Athletic Sports held at the Cross Maidan to mark the opening of the Territorial Army Week which is being celebrated here.

Scoring 23 points, the 109 Inf. Bn. (TA), who had the highest team score, won the Inter Unit Championship Cup.

About hundred athletes drawn from the Territorial Army units participated in the Athletic Meet.

Prizes were distributed by Lt-Col. R. S. Desai.

The results were:—

100 METRES RACE: Gunner Balakrishna—1; Sep. San Francis—2; Naik Koskar—3.

800 METRES RACE: Naik J. J. Ezeikal—1; Gunner P. G. Putra—2; Naik G. Saherabudhe—3.

PUTTING THE SHOT: Sep. T. Hautara—1; Hav. V. S. Kolhatkar—2; L/Nk. Rana—3.

4 x 100 RELAY RACE: (for T. A. Units) 103 HAA—1; 109 Inf. Bn.—2; 2 Coy. Sig. (TA)—3.

4 x 100 RELAY RACE: (for Permanent Staff) Capt. Reddi—1; Lt. Subramaniyan—2; Jem. Saprea—3.

CHILDREN RACE: Boys: Raju Arjun—1; Francis Anthony—2; Girls: Sushma Satsangi—1; Vijaya Patti—2; Mina Desai—3.

'VARSITY BOXING AND WRESTLING

AMRITSAR, Nov. 8 (PTI).

The Inter-Varsity Boxing tournament will be held here from November 24 to 26, the Punjab University Sports Committee announced today.

Seven universities are participating in the championships.

They are: Ceylon, Madras Allahabad, Lucknow, Osmania, Banaras and Punjab. Ceylon were the winners of the title and Madras runners-up last year.

The Inter-Varsity wrestling tournment would be held here from November 28 to November 30, another announcement said.

Eight university teams will participate in the tournament. They are Poona, Punjab, Osmania, Banaras, Allahabad Karnatak, Aligarh and Nagpur. The holders of the title are Poona University, and runners-up Punjab.

SEDGMAN BEATS ROSE IN FINAL

BRISBANE, Nov. 8: (PTI)-Reuters): Frank Sedgman, holder of the Wimbledon and United States crowns won the Queensland men's singles lawn tennis title today when he beat his fellow Australion MervynRose 11-9, 6-2, 0-6, 2-6, 6-1 in the final.

Mrs. L. Mills beat Miss Mary Schultz 6-0, 4-6, 6-2, to win the Women's title.

Senior Hockey League

Xavierites Gain A Solitary Goal Win

BOMBAY CITY FAIL AGAINST YOUNG SIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE comparatively young blooded St. Xavier's College 'A' team got the better of Bombay City 'A' by a solitary goal margin in the Senior Hockey League this evening at the BPHA Ground, while earlier, Indian Navy also gained a narrow odd goal in three win over Young Comrades in the First Division encounter.

The Collegians played far better than the meagre score indicates. In fact, they had the City defence worried throughout the first half and had at least four glorious chances, but the safe custodianship of Herby Lynn made matters different.

The second half saw the Collegians gasp for breath, while the City took advantage, but up against stalwart defenders Owen Ferreira and Gerry D'Souza, they failed to gain the equalizer.

The Xavier's forward line, except for the left winger, moved freely and their short passing was accurate. John Charles stole honours with capable handling of the key position in attack and the only goal came from his stick in the 21st minute of the first half from a grand solo effort.

The City forwards failed to make much headway because of their failure to combine at all. The defence gave way under relentless pressure but they did have much of the game.

The only scoring chance really worth while mentioning on behalf of City was an effort by Patrick Correa which swung across goal, wide off the mark. The other attempts failed to impress the Collegian's custodian Gonsalves.

The teams were:

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE 'A': C Gonsalves; O Ferreira, G D'Souza; O Braganza, T Fernandes, C Pereira; A Fernandes, R Donald, J Charles, C D'Costa, J Mascarenhas.

BOMBAY CITY 'A': H Lynn; Wakefield, Roberts; H D'Souza, P Fernandes, B D'Costa; B Fernandes, Ireland, P Correa, S D'Mello, Suttle.

Umpires: L Fonseca and M S Joseph.

The First Division encounter between Indian Navy and Young Comrades provided a lively encounter with the Navy well on top, but as usual proving poor marksman; however they ran out winners by the odd goal in three.

Nandy Singh and Noronha scored for the winners, while Rego reduced the margin.

Bombay Enter Badminton Final

NAGPUR, Nov. 8 (PTI).

Bombay defeated Karnatak by three games to nil in the inter-University (South Zone) Badminton tournament here today.

Bombay will now meet the winners of the Nagpur versus Baroda match in the zonal finals on November 11.

The Nagpur-Baroda match will be played on Nov. 10.

The following are the results:

SINGLES: Nandu Natekar (Bombay) beat J. N. Pande. (Karnatak) 15|0, 15|3; D. N. Dongade (Bombay) beat R. L. Deshpande (Karnatak) 15-6, 15|6

DOUBLES: R. A. Dongres and V. M. Bhat (Bombay) beat R. L. Deshlande and Sarmaik (Karnatak) 15|4, 15|0.

Centre Decides To Set Up University Grants Commission

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI).

THE Government of India have decided to establish immediately a University Grants Commission to advise Government on the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to central universities.

The Government of India resolution published today states that the Commission will also advise the Government on the allocation of grants-in-aid to other universities and institutions of higher learning whose case for such grants may be referred to the Commission by the Government, and advise the universities and other institutions of higher learning in respect of any question referred by the Government to the Commission.

The Commission will have as its chairman a wholetime officer. Two other members will be representatives of the Government of India, one from the Education Ministry and the other from the Finance Ministry. There will also be three non-official members, appointed for a term of six years. The term of one of them will be two years, and that of another four years, so that subsequent appointments may be at internavals of two years each, and the Commission may have the advantage of continuity of experience. A casual vacancy will be filled for the residue of the term for which the persons whose place is filled would have been a member.

FUNDAMENTAL

The setting up of a Commission to allocate both recurring and capital grants to universities from the centre was recommended by the University Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan. It said such a commission was "fundamental" to its proposals for improving and developing university education in India.

This will be the second body to be set up to allocate grants to universities. A university grants committee was established in 1945. It has, however, been in abeyance since 1950 pending consideration by the Government of the university education Commission's recommendations.

Hat-trick By Tayfield

MELBOURNE, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): High Tayfied, 24-year old Durban salesman performed the first hat trick of the South African tour of Australia to-day with his off spinners

In Victoria's second innings he took the wickets of Fitchett Ring and Jan Johnson with successive balls, all his victims being caught. Tayfield, who bore the brunt of the bowling finished with the fine figures of 24.6 overs 4 maidens 71 runs 7 wickets.

Scores were: Victoria 138 and 159.

South Airicans: 119 and 16 for one.

D'CUNHA BEATS KAPADIA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. J. G. D'Cunha defeated N. M. Kapadia in the adjourned game of the premiere division of the Chess Club of India Championship though the latter had the better chances at Chetana today evening.

Dr. D'Cunha won a Pawn and outwitted Kapadia in the endgame.

V. V. Kuvalekar accounted for V. D. Gangal in the second adjourned game when Gangal fell into a well laid out trap. Gangal was a Queen up but found the position hopeless and resigned.

Om Prakash For Third Test

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 8 (PTI):—Om Prakash, Bihar's medium-fast bowler and batsman left for Bombay last night to attend net practice prior to the Third Test against Pakistan.

He was urgently summoned by the Selection Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

SOUTHERN COMMAND CRICKET

POONA, Nov. 8.

Poona, playing against Bombay, was on top today in the first day's play of the final of the Southern Command Cricket Championship.

Brilliant centuries by Lt. Manohar and Lt. Gadkari went a great way in piling up Poona Sub-Area's total which at the end of the day's play stood at 333 for loss of 6 wickets.

Bombay Sub-Area went in to bat first but were easily dismissed for 92 runs. Lt. Dogra was their top scorer (22) with Capt. Dittia a close runner-up (21).

Bombay's Havildar Kadam and Lt. Rao took 4 and 2 wickets for 38 and 20 runs respectively.

The match will be continued tomorrow.

The principal score was:—

BOMBAY—1st innings 92—all out. (Lt. Dogra 22, Capt. Dittia 21).

POONA—333 for 6 wickets. (Lt. Manohar 126; Lt. Gadkari 104).

SEERS CUP BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cricket Club of India got the better of Khatau Sports in the Seers Cup Badminton tournament played at the Willingdon Gymkhana this evening by two matches to nil.

The results were:—

P M Jhaveri (C.C.I.) beat P M Sarangapani (Khatau's) 15-1 15-0; B D Shroff (C.C.I.) beat M M Shinde (Khatau's) 15-4 15-2.

A.D. SHROFF FAVOURS DEFICIT FINANCING

BARODA, November 8 (PTI).

MR. A. D. SHROFF, well-known economist and industrial magnate of Bombay, today pronounced himself in favour of deficit financing in the execution of the Five Year Plan.

Mr. Shroff was addressing the 34th annual session of the Federation of Gujerat Mills and Industries, Baroda which he inaugurated.

He also pleaded for gradual decontrol of food and immediate decontrol of the textile industry.

Mr. Shroff said that preliminary indications of the final form of the Five Year Plan pointed to a deficit over Rs. 600 crores in relation to available resources and planned expenditure.

"The only thing that we should make sure is that the cost and sacrifices involved will be proportionate to the results achieved. There is nothing particularly sacrosanct about deficit financing. A close scrutiny of the financial working of government during the last five or six years will show deficit financing has been indulged in to some extent. The only relevant matter to be considered is the extent to which deficit financing can be practised without undue risk", he said.

TIME LAG

"There is bound to be a time lag between the money spent and the results produced. That is the period during which inflationary tendencies may set in. But during the last few years the technique of public finance has developed to such an extent that the diverse effects of inflationary tendencies during this time lag can be substantially counteracted by budgetary and foreign trade policies, Mr. Shroff added.

Welcoming the proposals of the Central Food Minister for gradual decontrol of food, Mr. Shroff said that the "admirable lead" given by the Chief Minister of Madras in decontrolling food and the subsequent adoption of the same policy by a few other states indicated that the stage for revision of food control had now been reached.

"In my judgment, a policy of decontrol with removal of inter-state barriers on the movement of foodgrains will bring us to a stage where imports of food stuffs from abroad may soon decline to a vanishing point" Mr. Shroff said.

FEAR COMPLEX

"Those who oppose a policy of gradual decontrol of food, suffer from a fear complex that scarcity of food will lead to such a terrific increase in prices that it will set up a spiral of inflation in operation and to that extent create conditions which would impair the implementation of the Five Year Plan. This fear is based on the assumption of continued scarcity which is hardly justified by experience in large parts of the country where food is recently decontrolled" Mr. Shroff said.

TEXTILE CONTROL

Mr. Shroff said there was no justification for maintenance of control over textile industry. Government should completely decontrol the textile industry on a specific assurance from the industry that supply of those varieties of cloth which are in normal demand in the country would continue to be made available at fair and reasonable prices. He also called for immediate removal of the export duty and cloth.

Delhi Workers Present Shirts To Stalin

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI): Trade unions of Delhi sent "heartiest congratulations" to Stalin on the occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the October revolution in USSR. A delegation of 250 trade union workers waited on the Russian Ambassador yesterday to convey the congratulations.

The workers handed over to the Ambassador a pair of shirts, undershirt and other presents for Stalin.

Earlier a number of students of Delhi and Allahabad universities called on the Embassy to congratulate the Ambassador on the occasion.

Russian Reception In London

LONDON, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Charge d'Affaires of the USSR in London and Madame Belokhvostikov last night gave a reception on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the October revolution.

Hundreds of guests who attended the reception included Mr. B. G. Kher the Indian High Commissioner in London and Mrs. Kher, the Nepalese, Indonesian and Afghan Ambassadors to Britain besides members of the diplomatic corps of other Asian and western countries.

Anglo-Egyptian Accord

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPA): One phase in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute—differences over the Sudan's future status—appeared on Friday to be ending and officials here believe there is time now to examine the Suez Canal problem as part of the Western world's need to ensure the security of the Middle East against possible aggression.

This belief was prompted by foreign secretary Anthony Eden's reference Friday to a "marked improvement" in Anglo-Egyptian relations and his voiced hope that defence discussions could be started soon.

Week-end Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Good batting and bowling performances were witnessed in this afternoon's cricket in Bombay.

The following are the scores:—

AT CROSS MAIDAN: CIBA PHARMA vs INCOME-TAX: Ciba Pharma 124 for 6 declared. (V Dias 50 retired); Income-Tax 119 for 9 (S Nadkarni 51).

UCO BANK vs FRENCH BANK: UCO Bank 113 (Katvi 29); French Bank 96 for 1 (Gore not out 41, Mangale not out 45).

CANTEEN STORES vs KSHATRIYA C.C.: Canteen Stores 100 for 7 (P J Rao retired 29, Kuka retired 26); Kshatriya C.C. 88 for 7 (Penkar 20).

MACMILLAN'S vs CATHEDRAL BOYS' SCHOOL: MacMillan's 110 for 6 declared. (M Advani 58 not out); Cathedral 109 for 6 (Choonawalla 33, Kapur not out 22).

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S vs JAMES FINLAY: A.G.'s Office 160 for 5 (Galvankar 89 not out); James Finlay 76 for 8 (C Billimoria 27, Daulatram 5 for 23).

AT THE OVAL: COOK'S SPORTS BEAT CHARTERED BANK BY 76 RUNS: Cook's Sports Club 101 for 4 declared. (Jadhav 64 not out): Chartered Bank 25 (Jadhav 5 for 10).

HOME SPORTS CLUB vs NATIONAL INS. CO.: Home Sports 141 (Mody retired 64), National Insurance 71 for 8 (C K Shah 25, Chavan 20).

MACKINNON MACKENZIE BEAT CHARTERED BANK BY 13 RUNS: Chartered Bank 24 (Narsi 4 for 11); Mackenzie's 37 (Satghare 6 for 11).

B.E.S.T. WIN IN INTER CLUB CHESS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The five board fifth round encounter between BEST Sports Club and Tata Sports Club resulted in a 3-1/2 to 1-1/2 victory for the former in the Inter-Club Chess League at Bombay House, Bruce Street today evening.

On the top board Bhalchandra Khare found Vaze a hard nut to crack after he was a Bishop up and could only manage a draw in a long drawn out game of over ninety moves. Vaze had so far won all the games of the series and this was his first draw. J. C. Kothare, R. V. Alurkar and D. N. Nakra also scored in their games.

E. V. Chellam of the Met. Dept. Sports Club was downed by P. V. Kane of the Bramhan Sabha, Girgaon for the first time.

Young Xavierites routed the A. G.'s Sports Club in a four board match with 3-1/2 pts. to 1/2 with Thadani scoring over P. V. Phatak.

The results:—

St. Xavier's College Chess Club beat Accountant General's Sports Club 3-1/2 to 1/2.

G N Thadani 1, P V Phatak 0; P F Bafna 1, R P Vaidya 0; S H Seth 1/2, Joshi 1/2; A S Lakhani 1. K M Sathe 0.

Youth's Own Union beat Associated Cement Company 4 to 0.

D P Ratnagar 1, S J Kanga 0; M P Pestonji 1, S B Spencer 0; F K Kanga 1, Ramchandran 0; N H Dotiwalla 1, C K Raman 0.

B.E.S.T. Sports Club beat Tata Sports Club 3-1/2 to 1-1/2.

B V Khare 1/2, M S Vaze 1/2; J C Kothari 1, V Subramanian 0; R V Alurkar 1, R A Wania 0; M H Vesuna 0, P N Daruwalla 1; D N Nakra 1, F J Mobedjina 0.

Chess Club of India beat Wimco Sports Club 3-1/2 to 1-1/2.

A Bhugan 0, J Mathews 1; S B Todi 1, A A K Iyer 0; S Rahman 1/2, V N Narayan 1/2; A Mansetta 1, R Gopalan 0; Rajat Nanavatty 1, T J Mathews 0.

Bramhan Sabha beat Meteorological Dept. Sports Club 3-1/2 to 1/2.

H J Patil 1/2, M P Rao 1/2; G P Joshi 1, C M Dixit 0; B S Agnihotri 1, M T Bhatia 0; V N Kane 1. E V Chellam 0.

Indian Gymkhana beat Asian Chess Club 4 to 2.

Durand Cup Soccer

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI): Presidents Estate Football Club, Delhi and the 39th Gorkha Rifles, Dehra Dun played a drawn game today despite extra time in the first round of the Durand Football Tournament here today. The score was two all.

I. A. F. Sports In Bombay Next Week

INAUGURATION BY CHIEF MINISTER

The Indian Air Force will be holding its Annual Inter-Command Sports Meet this year at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Stadium, Hornby Vellard, Bombay, from November 12 to 23. Personnel from all the Air Force Units in India will participate.

The Sports Meet will be declared open by the Chief Minister of Bombay, Shri Morarji R. Desai, at 3 p.m. on November 12, 1952 and one of the high-lights of the Day would be the dropping of the I.A.F. Hockey team by parachutes on the Stadium. This would be followed by an exhibition hockey match between the Air Force Team and the Bombay State Hockey Team.

Tickets of the denominations of Rs. 10, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 would be sold at the Stadium, besides at S. Rose & Company, Liberty Cinema, and the Air Force Recruiting Office, Dhobi Talao. These tickets would be available for only November 12 and 23. As a special concession, however, it has been decided by the authorities to allow the school and college students at a nominal rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per head. A separate enclosure for the students will also be set apart at the Stadium. The collection made would go towards the I.A.F. Welfare Fund.

In view of the opening of the Sports Meet on the afternoon of November 12, the Government of Bombay has advised the school authorities in Greater Bombay that, if they so desired, they may have their schools in the morning that day.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col 5)

by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi about devices for the saving of fuel in cooking. She said Dr. Raju, Director of Engineering Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, has constructed a special type of 'Chula' or stove. This 'Chula' saves 20 to 40 per cent of fuel. Even taking only an average of 25 per cent saving, Hyderabad alone could save Rupees one crore per annum on fuel for cooking purposes. Mrs. Munshi said: "You can imagine how many crores of rupees can be saved if such a device is adopted all over India."

Mrs. Munshi also referred to the Gram Lakshmi Gas Plant, from Bombay generating gas from cowdung, which separates gas from the dung, while the manure remains in tact. This also can help to save fuel. However these are matters for the state to investigate for the benefit of the rural and urban population, said Mrs. Munshi.

Keshav Dev Malaviya, India's Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, said that a scheme for the production of synthetic rice in India was now under consideration of the Central Government. Mr. Malaviya said that SYNTHETIC RICE WOULD COST ONLY ANNAS EIGHT A SEER WHEN PRODUCED ON A LARGE SCALE.

And from Mysore comes the news that according to the decision of the Central Synthetic Rice Committee, Government of India will shortly send two experts, including Dr. Subramanyam, Director of the Central Food Research Institute, to England for procuring the machinery for large-scale manufacture of synthetic rice. Their immediate plan is to manufacture 20 to 30 tons a day and then raise it to 500,000 tons annually. During the war when England's rice needs became very acute they invented the Marconi machine for manufacturing what is called 'mock rice' from wheat flour and sweet pudding but gave it up when rice became available. The Indian experts are taking tapioca and groundnut flour to find out whether the machinery available in England could produce rice-like grains out of it. This is good news for our rice-eating friends — though 'ersatz.'

No Oral Hearing To Petitioners From Trust Territories

U.N. HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN, with the assistance of Australia, South Africa, France and Belgium is considering plans to compel the United Nations Trusteeship Committee to refuse oral hearings to petitioners from Trust Territories without first satisfying itself that other channels for pressing their grievances have proved ineffective, it is learnt here.

Britain hopes to get U.N. General Assembly's approval to a plan under which the Trusteeship Committee will be compelled to refuse all such petitions unless they have first been presented to the Trusteeship Council.

Some of the administering powers, it is stated, are greatly concerned over what they consider to be the encouragement given by the Arab-Asian Group, the Soviet Bloc and several Latin American countries to individuals wishing to present oral evidence before the Trusteeship Committee.

So far, nine applications for oral hearing have been granted by the Committee against protest votes from the administering powers, Canada, Luxembourgh and in some cases the United States.

WHAT THEY FEAR

The administering powers fear that:—

(1) The time allotted to these hearings will still further delay the work of the Committee already about 10 days behind schedule.

(2) When the present petitioners appear before the Committee, there will be more demands for oral hearings from the others who want to put forward opposing views in fairness the Committee will not be able to deny them that right. This will lead to even further delay in the business of the Commitee.

The Trusteeship Council which consists of six members each from administering and non-administering countries, was created under the U.N. Charter; its main functions are to consider reports submitted by the administering authorities to accept petitions and the administering authorities and examine them in consultation with to provide for period visit to the Trust Territories at times agreed upon with the administering authorities.

COLOMBO: The Pakistan High Commissioner here yesterday asked all Pakistani citizens resident in Ceylon to register with his office.

Stop Press

TRUMAN'S PLANS

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman was said by intimates today to be ready to retire from active politics, according to Washington press reports. They said his only political desire was to act as consultant to his Party in the future assuming the role of elder statesman to the Democratic Party somewhat as former President Herbert Hoover had done with the Republicans.

That would leave to Mr. Adlai Stevenson as new titular leader of the Party.

KATHMANDU 'QUAKE

KATHMANDU, Nov. 8 (PTI):—Two mild earthquake shock sent people scurrying outdoors in the Nepalese capital this afternoon without causing any casualties or damage.

SCHUMAN MEETS ACHESON

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): M. Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister, conferred today with Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, in a New York hotel.

RIOT TOLL

KIMBERLEY, Nov. 8 (PTI):—Police announced later that the casualties in today's riots amounted to nine dead and 39 injured.

GATT CONCESSIONS

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade have agreed to grant six countries of the Schuman Coal and Steel Plan exemption from certain of their G.A.T.T. obligations.

Judicial Stamps Resold

PAK STORE-KEEPER & CLERK ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 8: For the alleged misappropriation and fraud to the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 regarding Judicial stamps, Mr. Saifuddin, store-keeper and Moinuddin, clerk in the Central Stamp Office have been arrested by the C.I.D. Earlier, the Office Superintendent of the Stamp Office, Mr. Sumer Ali, was also arrested in the same connection.

It is alleged, the accused removed used Judicial stamps from the Registered Documents and then re-sold them at fabulous prices to the people, who particularly wanted out-dated stamps for their pre-dated documents.

NO NEWS ABOUT SUBHAS BOSE

Dr. De Silva's Account

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 8: Dr. George DeSilva—the only delegate from Madhya Pradesh, who had been to Peking to attend the Peace Conference in China, returned here on Monday last.

In an exclusive interview, Dr. DeSilva stated that during his stay in China for over 5 weeks, he made attempts to find out from the people as to whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was alive or dead, and if he were still alive, where was he now. He said that he was surprised when the Chinese people told him that they did not know Shri Bose by his popular name of 'Netaji'. They had also told him that they have had no knowledge about his whereabouts and majority of them expressed their belief that Netaji Bose was no longer alive and that he had died in the 'plane crash in 1945.

Prior to leaving for China, Dr. DeSilva had also contacted Mr. Sheel Bhadra Yaji and Mr. Mohan Singh to obtain from them some definite information about Netaji Bose so that he might contact him during his stay in China. But both of them failed to oblige him beyond giving him a vague account and their belief that Shri Bose was still alive and staying somewhere in China.

This statement of Dr. DeSilva is now being corroborated by Mr. H. V. Kamath, an ex-M.P. and a staunch follower of the Netaji.

OPPOSITION TO IKE'S VISIT TO KOREA

TOPEKA, (Kansas City), Nov. 8 (UPA): Former Kansas Governor Alf Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee and former Secretary of War Harry Woodring issued a joint statement on Friday opposing President Elect Dwight Eisenhower's plan to go to Korea.

London said that Eisenhower would have to go to Korea to make good on his pledge and unless there is demand in view of the crucial times that trip should not be made." He said he believed that national affairs made such demand.

He said "it was essential that General Eisenhower started on his government and his policies both foreign and domestic now". He said "it was too great a risk for the welfare of American people for what can be gained by making the trip."

Test Of Nation's Greatness

S. K. Patil On Quality Of Social Service

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay's Congress chief Mr. S. K. Patil said here today that the greatness of a nation depended not on its politics but on the quality of the social service it offered to its people.

Mr. Patil was speaking on "Importance of Social Work in a Welfare State" under the auspices of the Walkeshwar Mahaluxmi Group of Social Welfare Committees at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan this evening. Mr. Homi Talyarkhan, M.L.A., President of the Group Committees, was in the chair.

He said the social work was of paramount importance in a Welfare State. But India had a lot of leeway to make before the goal of Welfare State could be realised. "We should all talk less and do more." In this connection he paid a tribute to the members of the Group Committees for "doing something and not simply talk."

Mr. Patil deplored the lack of civic sense "even among the best of our people." He said that the best intentions of the Government and the Corporation could be brought to naught if the people, on their part, failed to observe even the fundamental principles of hygiene and sanitation.

Earlier Mr. Talyarkhan, welcoming Mr. Patil, referred to the work done by the Group Committees "to bring a few of the benefits of a Welfare State to the citizens of Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi". He paid a tribute to "the enthusiastic and very conscientious set of social workers" to whom really went the credit for the good work.

Mr. B. P. Kapadia, Secretary of the Social Education Week Committee, who also spoke, said that the literary drive had made creditable progress and claimed that nearly 50 per cent literacy had been achieved in the city.

SIKHS PROTEST

Against Ban On Visit To Nankana Sahib

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (PTI): About twenty Akali Sikhs held a one-hour demonstration here to protest against the Pakistan Government's decision in not allowing a batch of 200 Sikhs from India to visit Nankana Sahib in Pakistan and also against the invitation extended to the Pakistan High Commissioner to address a Kavi Darbar (symposium) held this evening.

The demonstrators wore badges which read "Sikhs Protest". If we cannot visit Nankana Sahib, Pakistan's High Commissioner cannot visit celebrations of Guru Nanak Dev's birthday".

"...not forget Nankana Sahib."

The function held at the Constitution Club was organised by the All-India Punjab Poets' Organisation to celebrate Guru Nanak's birthday. Among those who took part in the symposium were Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the Pakistan High Commissioner in India, and Mr. Ajit Singh Majithia, Deputy Defence Minister.

The demonstrators, dispersed after shouting slogans such as "Do not forget Nankana Sahib."

Mahasabha Men Freed

GWALIOR, Nov. 8 (PTI): Mr. B. N. Pendharkar, city magistrate of Gwalior, set free yesterday 30 Hindu Mahasabha volunteers including Dr. Kishore, member of the Madhya Bharat Assembly, who were arrested last month for the breach of an order banning meetings and processions, around the secretariat area.

The magistrate ordered their release on the ground that the order promulgated by the district magistrate of Gwalior under the Madhya Bharat Maintenance of Public Order Act, was defective and invalid.

OPPOSITION TO TOWN PLANNING

Property-Owners' Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The property-owners comprising in Section III of the Town Planning Scheme No. 4 (Prabhadevi Mahim area), who met under the chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner Mr. P. R. Nayak at the Municipal Corporation Hall yesterday passed a resolution "nem con" stating the Town Planning Scheme introduced by the Corporation was "not in the interest of property-owners affected thereby."

The meeting, the resolution added, declined to appoint a Representative Committee and requested the Chairman to convey to the Municipal Corporation that it wanted the Scheme to be dopped and that "no further expenses be incurred and the necessary steps be taken in that behalf."

The resolution was moved by Mr. G. J. Sahani, a city architect and seconded by Mr. R. P. Kamat, a sculptor.

Mr. R. C. Rele, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Property-Owners' Association, speaking on the resolution said that betterment charges leviable under the Scheme would be "exorbitant." He cited the instance of a trust property at Mahim, of which he was a trustee, which had received an estimate under the Town Planning Scheme No. 2 for payment of Rs. 65,000 by way of betterment charges in respect of an area of 600 square yards of land after the Municipality having acquired about 1,000 square yards of the trust land.

He pointed out that these betterment charges would have to be paid although the road on which this property abutted had already been developed. "The propety-owners have no capacity to pay such heavy betterment charges."

Parasites Bred To Kill Plant Pests

RESEARCH INSTITUTE'S DISCOVERY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (PTI): The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has discovered a natural egg parasite which eats the stem and root borer pest of the sugarcane crop, it was learnt here today.

Dr. E. S. Narayanan, Head of the Department of Entomology said here today that field experiments carried out for a number of years had showed that when the outbreak of the sugarcane borers was large, the egg parasite, trichogramma, was effective in reducing the pest population.

Attempts had also been made to combine the use of another larval parasite called the stenobrocon with the trichogramma to kill the borer pests, he said.

The trichogramma is now being produced in millions to help India reduce the loss of the sugarcane crop due to these pests. The loss amounts to almost ten per cent of the total crop.

Dr. Narayanan also disclosed that the mass multiplication of the larval parasite stenobrocon had potentialities for the biological control of the maize stem borer and the potato tuber moth. Preliminary results obtained in field experiments had been satisfactory, he said.

OPERATORS MEET S. K. PATIL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Representatives of the Action Committee of the Motor Transport Operators met B.P.C.C. Chief S. K. Patil this morning and discussed the Government's proposals to them for over two hours. Mr. Babubhai Patel, Deputy Minister, was later believed to have been contacted by a represen ative of the B.P.C.C.

Action Committee Meeting

The Action Committee of the Bombay State Motor Transport Operators met today to consider the Government reply to their memorandum containing the demands in respect of the relief in the Motor Vehicles Tax.

The members from the moffussil who number 20 also participated in the discussions. The meeting however did not come to a decision today and the discussions will continue tomorrow.

Decontrol Advocated

Gujerat Mills Chief's Plea

BARODA, Nov. 8 (PTI): Mr. Ramanlal Chimanlal Zaverchand Laxmichand, President of the Federation of Gujerat Mills and Industries, today advocated complete decontrol and restoration of normal channels of production and distribution in all sections of trade and industry.

He was delivering the presidential address at the 34th Annual Session of the Federation.

He urged the Government of India to postpone consideration of the Estate Duty Bill until the proposed Tax Enquiry Committee had studied the incidence of taxation in the country and published its findings.

He thought that the tax burden today was very high and further imposition would only retard capital formation and seriously check the expansion of business and industrial activities.

Foreign trade position during the year was also unsatisfactory because "Government restricted exports when there was very good demand from foreign buyers during the early months and relaxed export controls when foreign buyers had become scarce".

The balance of trade could be turned in the country's favour only by reducing the export duties and the rebate on customs duties on imported raw materials used in finished export goods, and by a tighter control over imports.

The contemplated ban on production of dhoties and sarees by mills, Mr. Chimanlal said, "will do no good to the consumers".

He suggested small industries should be excluded from the operation of the Small Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Mr. Chimanlal said the motor vehicles tax and multi-point sales tax of Bombay state imposed a heavy burden on trade and industry.

Ceylon Indian Leaders Meet C. R.

MADRAS, Nov. 8 (PTI): The members of the Council of Action of Ceylon Indian Congress Messrs S. Tondaman, A Aziz and Rajalingam, who arrived here from Ceylon today, left for Delhi by plane tonight. They met Mr. C. Rajagopalachari the State Chief Minister, at his residence today and had discussions with him for over half an hour.

Sugar At Wholesale Rate

The Government of Bombay has decided that, with effect from November 9, 1952, sugar sold to establishments of all categories from Government godowns or from sugar wholesalers' godowns, as the case may be, should be charged at the prevailing wholesale rate, provided the quantity sold is one or more full bags.

The reduction in retail price of sugar from Re. 0.14-6 to Re. 0-14-0 is also effective from November 9 and not from November 11 as announced earlier.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 8: Cotton Nov.-Dec. Rollerginned 289, F 75, NT 74, Four F 72, Desi Sind 64, Desi Punjabs 58/60.

Market ruled easy owing to demand slack and speculators sellers following Government announcement that no reduction in export duty is contemplated. Exports from Karachi since September have totalled about 185,000 bales out of which 150,000 old crop. Another Russian Charter has arrived will be loading about 20,000 bales.

Cottonseeds 7/4, Gold 81/12.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

New York Cotton market was closed today.

Tata Defd at 9 p.m. Rs. 1662-8.

AMERICAN MARKETS

TRADERS AWAIT COTTON BUREAU REPORT

Average Estimate 14,246,000 Bales

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPA): Cotton futures bobbed up and down covering a range of 1.70 dollars a bale as traders evened up positions for the weekend and the government crop report on Monday.

Activity came in spurts but in the aggregate the market was rather quiet.

A wide difference of ideas on the probable November first crop indication kept more cautious traders on sidelines. The average guess of 70 members of the New York Cotton Exchange was 14,507,000 bales. The highest guess was 15,000,000 and lowest was 13,772,000 bales. The average four private reports was 14,246,000 bales.

Locally usually shrewd traders opined the market appears to have discounted crop figure around 14,500,000 bales. However, some individual traders still believe the crop will show good sided gain over the October figure.

Prices spurted ahead around mid-session and continued to gain through mid-afternoon when nearby March delivery hit 36.85 cents a pound. Liquidation by day traders and some increased hedge selling shaved extreme gains towards the close but the list finished with gains of 9 to 13 points.

The closing prices included:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	....	....	....	36.60
Dec.	36.31	36.48	36.17	36.35
March	36.64	36.85	36.51	36.71
May	36.78	36.98	36.67	36.84
July	36.50	36.68	36.37	36.57
Oct.	34.93	35.01	34.81	34.96
Dec.	34.91	34.94	34.80	34.95
March	34.87	34.94	34.78	34.94
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	....	....	....	35.65
Dec.	36.31	36.48	36.15	36.40
March	36.59	36.84	36.50	36.73
May	36.76	36.96	36.65	36.80
July	36.50	36.64	36.39	36.53
Oct.	34.91	34.95	34.78	34.84
Dec	34.91	34.96	34.77	34.80
March	34.82	34 93	34.82	34.79

NEW YORK COPRA PRICE

On the New York market today copra was quoted at 210 dollars per short ton asked.

Coconut oil was quoted at 15-1/2 cents asked.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Paced by rails and speciality issues prices on the stock exchange advanced for the sixth consecutive session reaching best levels since early September.

Dealings totalled 1,540,000 shares. Of 1,027 issues traded, 560 advanced, 302 declined and 265 were unchanged.

Rails finished with the best gains in averages of 1.03, industrials 89 cents higher and utilities 13 cents higher. Rails climbed ranging over 2, oil gains ranged to 1-1/4 and steels higher fractions to a point.

Motors were higher fractionally. Chemicals gains ranged to over two. Standard gas and electric actively traded closing gains over three points stemming from the news that the United States district court approved initial step in the company's liquidation.

Curb trading totalled 280,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $3,850,000.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Grains registered fractional changes eitherway with early small gains meeting weekend realising and hedging with the latter centred particularly in maize. Continued dry weather with forecast for next 36 hours promising no relief attracted some support in wheat. Exporters bought against sales of wheat to Portugal and maize to Germany.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 7.

KARNAK: Nov. 62.95—20. Jan. 64.55—50. March 66.40—110. May 68.10—110.

ASHMOUNI: Dec. 56.50—30. Feb. 57.75—43. April 59.05—40. June 60.35—40.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

The local bullion market was quiet today with moderate liquidation. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 152 and declined at Rs. 151-12 on renewed selling. At this level short covering appeared Silver advanced at Rs. 152-4 and steadied at Rs. 152-2. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 82-2 and after declining at Rs. 81-15 advanced at Rs. 82-5 on short covering and steadied at Rs. 82-4. Ready bullion gold was quoted at Rs. 82-8 and Mysore gold was placed at Rs. 82-12. Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 60-8.

Later Silver after declining at Rs. 151-8 advanced at Rs. 152-12 while Gold improved at Rs. 83-1. Silver arrivals were 35 to 36 bars and the offtake was 7 to 8 bars. Gold arrivals were 5 to 6 thousand tolas and the demand was for 8 to 9 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	152	8 0
Forward		152	10 0
Ready Gold		83	2 0
Forward		82	14 0

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 31st October:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	11,27,35,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	533,26,45,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks (A)	6,28,25,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	312,01,14,000
Cash in India	33,24,17,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	62,97,14,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,25,90,000
Money at call and short notice in India	18,17,39,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	316,26,66,000
Advance in India	431,59,97,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	26,15,51,000

COTTON STOCKS IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952, to 6th November 1952	90542
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1952 to 6th November 1952	187600
Same period last year	193400
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealer and mills in Bombay on 6th November 1952	455948
Same time last year	281893

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

120 D Ready Japan	3	15	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	4	0
120 D Ready Italy	3	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	6	0
150 D Box November	661		
150 D Box December	663		
2/40 Staple November	654		
2/40 Staple December	650		

Castorseeds May

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Opening	129/8
Lowest	129
Close	132/12

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for clearing purposes. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1665 and Indian Irons at Rs. 26-7.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1657/8.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

		Rs	a
2½ % Loan 1954	..	98	8
2½ % Loan 1955	..	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	..	90	6
2¾% Loan 1960	..	93	6
2¾% Loan 1962	..	91	4
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	..	82	14
3 % Loan 1953-55	..	100	3
3 % Loan 1957	..	98	12
3 % Loan 1958	..	98	4
3 % Loan 1959-61	..	96	2
3 % Loan 1963-65	..	92	9
3 % Loan 1964	..	92	8
3 % Loan 1966-68	..	90	4
3 % Loan 1970-75	..	87	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later	..	82	10
3½% Loan 1954-59*	..	100	4
4 p.c. Loan 1960-70	..	101	3
4½% Loan 1955-60	..	103	6
4½% Loan 1958-68*	..	105	0
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1955		98	8
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956		98	8
3 % Bom Govt Loan 1958		97	4
3 % Bom Govt. Loan 1960		94	8
3 % Bom Govt Loan 1962		92	4
3 % Mad Govt. Loan 1955		97	12
3 % Mad Govt. Loan 1959		96	0
3 % Mad Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3 % M.P Govt Loan 1955		97	12
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960		94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965		91	0
3½ % Bom Municipal 1977		85	8
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979		85	8
3½% Bombay 1962		97	4
3½% W Bengal 1962		97	8
3½% Madras 1962		97	0
3½% U. P. 1962		97	0
3½% M P. 1962		97	0
3½ % Bom Municipal 1966		96	0
4 p.c. Bombay 1964	..	99	15
4 p.c. W. Bengal 1964	..	99	12
4 p.c. Madras 1964	..	99	10
4 p.c. U.P. 1964	..	99	4
4 % Bom Municipal 1964		97	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974		97	12
4 % Bom. Municipal 1974		97	12
5 % Bom Municipal 1959		105	0
6 p.c. Bom Municipal 1954		104	0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

Decidedly quiet market prevailed round all sections and the volume of business was only limited. Government securities were easier. Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.—

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 82-4, three per cent loan 1966-68 90-3 s lot, three per cent loan 1970-75 87-3 four per cent loan 1960-70 101-2 s lot.

BANKS: United Commercial 36.

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur 14-8, Cawnpore Tex. 9.

COALS: Bengal 508, Burrakur 11, Dhemo Main 10-12, East Indian 21-8, ct., Hurriladih 15-8.

JUTES: Agarpara 22-8, Barnagore 184, Belvedere 240 s lot, Champdany 171, Gourepore Ord. 345, Howrah 26, Kanknarrah 164, s lot, Megna 112.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 25-5, Kumardhubi Eng. 7-13, Marshalls 6-12, Steel Corpn. 20-14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3-5, Tavoy Tin Annas 8, Sone Valley Cement 6-9, B I Corpn. 9-11, Indian Cable 16-13, Indian National Airways 2-10, Martin Burn 18-3, Jardine Henderson 139, s lot, Rallis India Ltd. 85-8, Ide Ater Oil 18-4, India Paper Pulp 156, Titaghur Paper 35-2 ct., India Steamship 5-11.

SUGARS: Champaran 18-12, Purtabpore Pref. 16.

TEAS: Gielle 5-8 ct., Sonai River 6-1.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today the price of gold was quoted at 490.5 francs per gram of gold.

CAIRO: Premier General Mohammed Neguib attended last night's reception at the Soviet legation here commemorating the Russian October revolution.

He was cordially received by Mr. Serguei Kiktev, Soviet Charge d'Affaires.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Castorseeds Behar were placed at Rs. 32. May delivery opened at Rs. 130 and improved at Rs. 131-4.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold. D. J.	30	4	0
Khandesh New	34	0	0
Bold Ready	33	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	18	8	0
November	17	8	0
December	16	6	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold Ready delivery	27	0	0
Satna small ready	25	0	0
Oil	15	8	0
CASTORSEEDS OIL			
May	131	4	0
Ready Madras quality	33	0	0
Oil First pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	4	0

LONDON MARKETS

LEAD PRICES

In the morning session London Lead market was steady at decline. The prices were:

November 93-1|4 to 93-1|2 February 93-1|4 to 93-1|2. The turnover was 500 tons.

In the afternoon session the market was steady and quiet. The prices were:

November 93-1|2 to 93-3|4. February 93-1|2 to 93-3|4. The turnover was 175 tons.

TIN PRICES

The tin market was steady. Spot marked down 2-1|2 to 958-1|4 and three months marked up 1|4 to 940-1|2.

The turnover was 45 tons, including 30 tons for cash. The closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers 958, sellers 958-1|2, business at 958-1|2 to 958

THREE MONTHS—buyers 940, sellers 941, business at 941.

SETTLEMENT—958.

In the unofficial afternoon session the tin market was steady and quiet.

The turnover was 10 tons for late December at 950 and 959 The closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers 958-1|2, sellers 959-1|2, business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers 940, sellers 941, business nil.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was quiet but steady.

Malabar spot was quoted at 1350, November at 1125 sellers and December was unquoted.

Lampong was quoted at 8 sh. 9 d. nominal, Muntok at 10 sh. 10-1|2 d. sellers and Sarawak at 10 sh. 6 d. on delivered weights basis.

RUBBER PRICE

Rubber market was steady. The prices were::

Spot 22-1|4 to 22-1|2; December 22-1|2 to 22-3|4; Jan|Mar 22-1|4 to 22-1|2; Apr.|June 22-1|4 to 22-1|2; July|Sept. 22 to 22-1|4.

CIF November 22-3|8 to 22-5|8.

ESTATE CREPE November thick 29-3|4 sellers and thin 28-1|2 to 29.

LONDON COPRA

Copra Philippine cif Antwerp bulk per ton Dec./Jan. 222-1/2 dollars quoted.

Copra straits cif U.K./Cont. December/January £82-1/2 paid buyer £83 seller.

COPRA: Mozambique C and F per ton December/January 6,550 nominal.

Coconut oil crude Straits European continental ports in bulk October/November £113 seller.

Coconut oil crude Ceylon cif European Continental ports in bulk October/November £118 reseller £116 seller.

Palmoil Belgian Congo cif October/November 12,000 nom.

U. P. LEFT SOCIALISTS' DECISION

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8 (PTI). About 40 delegates of the U. P. Left Socialist group yesterday ratified the central organisation's Bombay resolution deciding to dissolve the group and merge in the Communist Party of India.

The group, which concluded its two-day session in a resolution requested all its members to seek membership in the Communist Party of India and work for establishing a real peoples' democracy in the country.

NAGUIB'S WARNING TO GERMANY

CAIRO, Nov. 8 (UPA): Premier Mohammed Naguib said last night the Israeli-German restitution agreement posed a greater threat to the Arab world that any break in Arab-German relations that might follow its ratification.

Naguib said following Arab League Political Committee meeting here that there are two dangers facing the Arab world:

1. The German-Israeli restitution agreement;

2. Possibility of a break in Arab-German relations.

He said greater danger lies in the restitution agreement which threatens the Arab interests militarily and economically.

AGA KHAN MADE NO OFFER

PARIS, Nov. 8 (UPA): Prince Aly Khan's American attorney said yesterday there was absolutely no truth in reports that Aga Khan made concrete proposals to settle his son's tangled marriage with movie star Rita Hayworth.

"I have had reports that Aga Khan is supposed to have offered 50,000 dollars annually for upkeep of Yasmin the daughter of the marriage if Prince Aly gives Rita divorce". Attorney Charles Tuorem said. "I can tell you there is absolutely no truth in it all."

IKE ACCEPTS RHEE'S INVITATION

PUSAN, Nov. 7 (PTI-Reuter): General Dwight Eisenhower has accepted the invitation of the South Korean Government to visit Korea.

President Rhee sent his invitation to Mr. Eisenhower shortly after his election victory became known.

He said the Government and the people of Korea including himself welcomed Mr. Eisenhower's victory.

French Reds' Demand

PARIS, Nov. 8 (PTI-Reuter): M. Awain le Leap, Secretary General of the Communist-led Labour Confederation (CGT) and four Communist youth leaders in gaol to answer charges of attempting to demoralise the armed forces yesterday demanded coloured wallpaper for their cells.

It was one of the 12 demands they made in a letter to the Governor of Fresnes prison.

Butler's Father Dead

CAMBRIDGE, England, Nov 8 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Montagu Butler, father of Mr. Richard Butler Chancellor of the Exchequer died at his home here yesterday. He was 79.

Humane Treatment Of Prisoners Pleaded

NAGPUR, Nov. 8 (PTI): Dr. Edward Galway, U. N. expert on criminology, yesterday called for a "humanistic and individualistic" approach in the treatment of prisoners.

"The progressive concept of jail administration is to relieve the jail of the atmosphere of monotonous routine and give it a positive programme he said.

Dr. Galway, who was addressing a two-day conference of the state civil surgeons here, said that the jail manual was extremely detailed and exacting".

U.K. Shipyard Workers Accept Wage Increase

LONDON, Nov. 8 (UPA): Unions representing 3,000,000 engineering, factory and shipyard workers accepted on Friday a weekly wage increase of 7/4 which will add 50,000,000 pounds a year to the companies' bill.

Bhoodan In Saurashtra

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 7: The Bhoodan Yajna movement has appealed to the rank and file of the Saurashtra landed proprietors. They have decided to gift away 1,25,000 acres in Saurashtra. Vigorous campaign is being carried on to reach the target at the shortest possible date.

talking of BOOKS

Take It With Pinch Of Salt

SUNDARLAL'S BOOK ON RED CHINA

CHINA TODAY: By Sundarlal. Published by the Hindustani Culture Society, Allahabad. Price Rs. 7 as. 8. Pages 701.

MAO's Communist China is today in the news with a vengeance. After milleniums of history, a quarter century of bitter fighting, and three years of Communist rule, the New China has emerged with a strong Central Government—a dynamic force at home and a potent force in international affairs. The world has viewed this unique experiment of an Oriental Communist state with mixed feelings.

India, for her part, has maintained a centuries-old tradition of peace and amity for her great Asian neighbour by extending the hand of friendship to the infant People's Republic of China. And it was in September 1951 that the first Indian Goodwill Mission went from free India to China. What the Mission saw and felt during the forty days it was in New China has been vividly described by the leader of the delegation, Sundarlal, in his book "China Today."

The First Indian Goodwill Mission was a non-official delegation, sponsored by the All-India Peace Council, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, and included men and women of different shades of political opinion—among them J. C. Kumarappa, V. K. R. V. Rao, Mulk Raj Anand and Hannah Sen to name only a few. Novelists, journalists, economists, educationists, politicians, and social workers, they constituted a representative cross-section of Indian intellectual life and were the first batch of responsible observers from a non-Communist country to penetrate the "Bamboo Curtain." As such their findings assume a special significance.

The book is, however, not an official report of the Mission's visit to China, but merely an account of its day-to-day experiences, more like a "Safarnama." It is not meant to be a historical account of the Chinese Revolution or a theoretical study of New China. The author merely attempts to unfold before the reader the magnificent panorama of New China—her government, her people, her institutions, and her new way of life and thought—as it unfolded itself before the Mission from day to day.

Politically, economically and socially, China has made wonderful progress under the Communists. About this all the members of the Mission are unanimous and the book gives in a nutshell the remarkable achievements of Mao's China—the solution of her phenomenal economic problem of inflation by the stabilization of prices and currency, of her legendary problems of beggary, prostitution and unemployment, her new system of education and law courts, her epoch-making Land Reforms, the new Marriage Code, and her brilliant advance in industry and agriculture.

Of course, much of what Mr. Sundarlal and his colleagues say has to be taken with a generous pinch of salt. Politically all the members of the Mission have a pronouncedly Leftist bias and this has no doubt considerably coloured their judgment.

In their enthusiasm for the Communist cause, they have swallowed hook, line and sinker, all the extravagant claims of their Chinese hosts, including the fulsome praises of the great Stalin and the usual puerile attacks on the Western democracies and capitalism.

Mr. Sundarlal's writing bears the stamp of the neophyte Communist rather than that of the impartial observer of international affairs. Indeed the slant from which the book has been written almost makes it seem a propaganda publication of the Chinese Government!

Again, none of the members of the Mission has squarely faced the question that Communist China poses to political thinkers today: are advances in the social and economic welfare of a people more important than freedom of speech and movement? Is a dictatorship however benevolent, that shows scant regard for the rule of law and tramples underfoot the liberty and freedom of the individual justified? For while it is indisputable that China has advanced, economically and socially, a great deal under the Communists, it is equally doubtless that a virtual Communist dictatorship exists behind the 'Bamboo Curtain'

HOMELY

"China Today" has little value either as an authentic report on present conditions in China or as an interesting travelogue. The former is rendered impossible by the pronounced bias and the obvious lack of objectivity and impartiality of the members of the Mission; and a possibility of the latter is vitiated by Mr. Sundarlal's obvious lack of literary gifts. For the most part the writing is homely and dull; the inclusion in generous abandon of delegates' speeches on 'I said this and he said this" lines makes the work a mass of iterations and uninteresting details. Here there is not the racy style or the spiced comments on men and matters that constitute the 'forte' of a genuine travelogue.

The impressions of individual delegates on various aspects of New China, which take up nearly a fourth of the book, are perhaps the best part of the work. Most of them have already appeared before in the Press; but their collection here should enable Indian readers, constantly fed on insidious American propaganda about China, to get a glimpse of the other side of the picture—China, as the Chinese and as many Asiatics see her.

—P. D.

STANDARD OF ENGLISH IN FREE INDIA

Rejoinder To Scientists And Educationists

BY J. B. KRIPALANI

RECENTLY some prominent scientists and educationists of India bewailed the deteriorating standards in English in high schools and colleges. This is no new complaint. It was periodically raised even during the days of the British masters. A foreign language was made the medium of instruction for all subjects in high schools and colleges.

A foreign language can best be learnt in its home surroundings. That was never possible in India except for a few students without rich parents. The next best thing was that the teachers of the language subjects be the natives of the country, whose language is to be learnt, for instance the teachers of the English language be English scholars. The latter condition was present in the beginning in India. Many high schools and colleges were run by missionaries. Even in government colleges, the principals and some professors were English. As years went on, this English element in Government and even in missionary colleges progressively diminished

TWO MAIN REASONS

There were two main reasons for this. One was that clever and ambitious English graduates went in more and more for administrative rather than educational service The prestige, power and emoluments of the former were more attractive. The second reason was the number of Indians educated in British universities who wanted jobs though limited, was on the increase. Also, in increasing numbers the products of the Indian universities clamoured for jobs. There was a demand for the Indianisation of the services, administrative and educatinal. English not being taught by English teachers or by teachers who had learnt the language in England, its standards in India went on deteriorating. There was yet another reason which not only affected the standards in English but in all subjects.

CONTINUOUS PROCESS

The complaint, therefore voiced by some of the scientists and educationists about the deteriorating standards of English is nothing new. It has been a continuing complaint. It has been there for the last three or four decades Political independence has only aggravated the situation It has made teaching through the medium of the provincial language compulsory up to the intermediate standard. The teaching of English though a compulsory subject, has been postponed to higher and higher classes. The pupil is assigned less time than before for learning English. Administrative and judicial work which was being done in the states in English is now mostly done through the medium of the provincial languages. Moreover, in most of the states the pupils have compulsorily to learn the national language, Hindi. All those who, in the future, aspire to administrative service will have to acquire proficiency not in English but in Hindi. Who in India does not aspire for administrative service? Let a school in the remotest village be not affiliated to the official system of education and it will fail to attract pupils, however otherwise efficient may be the education it imparts.

If then, the standards in English, from the beginning never too high, are to be brought to the old, not very adequate level, the causes that contributed to the deterioration must be removed.

This can be done only if English teachers are imported or at least teachers of English in schools and colleges are students of literature from English universities. English must be made the medium of instruction for all subjects from as early a stage as it was originally done. English must also be re-introduced in the administration in the states, as it yet continues to be in the Centre.

High school and university education should be confined to city people and to high castes with educational traditions in their homes. These are some of the many steps that will have to be taken before the standard in English can be raised. In the best of days the Indians could speak and write only in what acquired the name of Babu English.

For the present argument I take it that all the conditions that made for tolerable standards in English in India were not only necessary but also desirable. They widened the scope of education and enhanced its efficiency. I don't propose to go into the merits of these assertions here. For instance, for the present argument it is not necessary to deny, as it was done, not long ago, by many, the best politicians, reformers and educationists, that whatever capacity Indian students have of acquiring and increasing knowledge, is blasted by the long years they have to spend in learning defectively a foreign language and

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

Saint Of Shirdi

THE SAINT OF SHIRDI: By Mani Sahukar. Published by Hind Kitabs Limited, Bombay. Rs. 2-8.

Like the works of all biographers who venerate their subject, Shrimati Mani Sahukar's sketch of the life and work of Sai Baba, the Saint of Shirdi, is not without its exaggerations and panegyrics, but it is evident that the attempt to write the life of this popular saint is accompanied by sincerity. The blurb of the book states that the work "is in the nature of a tribute to GREATNESS". Of that there is no doubt. One of the typical passages in the book is as follows: "Sri Sai Baba of Shirdi was no ordinary saint, but an Avatar even as Christ and Krishna and Buddha were. His sayings and charters are replete with this assertion of himself as the supreme Godhead. This is proof enough of his divine descent". The book is well written, but the grouse that there is a shortage of anecdotes might well be justified. The life of a saint is easy to write about, but what makes the account interesting and engrossing is the little anecdotes, the little details of everyday life, the humorous side of the saint and instances of compassionate outlook—these are what make the book readable. Shrimati Sahukar could have given us more of the Sai Baba's life without filling up the sketch with mere wordage.

S. V.

BOOKS RECEIVED

SIVANANDA'S LECTURES—All-India Tour-Chronicler, Editor Sri Swami Venkatesananda, pages 652. Price Rs. 15.

PRACTICE OF NATURE CURE—Swami Sivananda. Pages 553. Price Rs. 6.

DIVINE FOR CHILDREN—By Swami Sivananda. Pages 106. Price Rs. 1/8.

JAPA YOGA—By Sri Swami Sivananda. Pages 214. Price Rs. 3.

DAILY MEDITATIONS — By Swami Sivananda. Pages 228. Price Rs. 3/8.

NARADA BHAKTI SUTRAS—By Swami Sadananda Saraswati, Pages 245. Price Rs. 3/8.

THE REALIZATION OF THE ABSOLUTE — By Swami Krishnananda Saraswati. Pages 229. Price Rs. 4.

All the above are published by the Yoga-Vedanta Forest University, Ananda Kutir, (Himalayas).

DISCOURSES ON KATHOPANISHAD—By H. H. Sree Swami Chinmayanandaji Maharaj of Utterkasi. Published by Gyana Yagna Committee, 308 Rastapeth, Poona. Pages 487. Price Rs. 5.

POULTRY PROBLEMS

"SOME POULTRY PROBLEMS AND HOW TO SOLVE THEM" issued by the Directorate of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

Poultry-keeping even though it is a profitable business is faced with many difficult problems in breeding, feeding, preservation and marketing of poultry products. Diseases which attack poultry in the villages wipe out whole flocks, putting the keeper to heavy losses. A correct knowledge of the whys and hows of poultry-keeping alone can put the industry on a sound footing and pay for all the troubles the poultry-keeper takes.

The pamphlet issued by the Bombay Directorate of Publicity meets this want to a great extent as it discusses the problems commonly met with in Bombay and suggests methods of overcoming them. The chapter especially on the preservation of eggs during summer will help Bombay's farmers to a great extent.

P. M.

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

INSPECTORS of one of the world steepest oil pipelines, recently completed in Venezuela, have a tough job. They have to ride up and down a switchback mountain trail beside the line.

This ten-mile pipeline runs from almost sea level to over 300 feet at its highest point, and its gradient in places is nearly one in one. It carries petroleum products from Catia de la Mar to the Venezuelan capital of Caracas.

LONG JUMPS

Apart from the nursery rhyme cow who jumped over the moon, which animal is the best jumper?

Australians naturally plump for the kangaroo, and quite recently a party of them set out to make some tests. One of the men on horseback chased a red kangaroo and found it had averaged 37 feet over a series of ten jumps, and finally had leaped 42 feet in clearing an eight-foot-high dingo-netting fence.

Another kangaroo cleared a 10½-foot pile of timber in a leap of 27 feet.

NO HELP

Mother: "Why did you not tell me when that naughty boy threw stones at you, instead of throwing stones back?"

Son: "What would be the good of that Mum? You couldn't hit the side of a house."

BEES AND PEAS

A swarm of fat, lazy young
B B B.
Set out to disturb the sweet
P P P.
When U asked them "Y"?
With a wink of the I
They said: "O, we're quite at our **E E E.**"
I said: "If you harm those dear
P P P.
Or continue the sweet things to
T T T.
Then the first little B
That I happen to C
Shall be banished straight over the **C C C.**"

STAMP NEWS

Dominica has withdrawn her current stamps with denominations in pence and shillings and has issued stamps with new designs and the values in cents and dollars.

St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle, born at Rheims in 1651, founder of the world-wide Order of Brothers of the Christian Schools, has been commemorated by stamps in France and Brazil.

Two stamps issued in Iceland commemorate the 175-year-old Icelandic Postal Service.

ONLY NATURAL

The American stood gazing at the Niagara Falls. "Isn't it a wonderful sight?" he said to his English companion.

"What?" asked the Englishman.

"Why, that vast body of water pouring over that precipice."

"Well," said the Englishman, "what's to stop it?"

JUST AN IDEA

As J. A. Froude wrote: The essence of true nobility is neglect of self.

BEGINNINGS OF HEARING

Mrs. Willard B. Hargrave, wife of the Founder and Director of the National Auricular Foundation, devotes full time, without remuneration, to her profession of teaching to help her husband in his work in behalf of deaf children. This girl is overjoyed at detecting a faint sound from a record played through an amplifier.

Balkan-ji-Bari

All boys and girls love to be Members of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. To join it, please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar— Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Have you seen the new issue of "The Home And The World"? It is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever! Send for its copy from the Manager, "The Home And The World," Khar—Bombay 21, enclosing three annas stamps. You will love to go through its contents and pictures. So long!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Twilight Of The Tropics

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

few of the spontaneous graces of the Polynesian. Not much effervescence in him, even before the Spaniards came. Then the Conquistadores gave them a rough time. What is the Biblical phrase: "The Egyptians made them to serve with rigour—to put it mildly."

Henderson, with our inexpert assistance, stowed the last of the fishing tackle in a locker.

●

"Oh, you could find plenty of archaeological and historical lore. The ruins of Antigua, up in Guatemala, first capital of Spanish Central America, are fascinating. The earthquake left more buildings than most people realize. Then, again, you might hack your way through the rain forests and seek out the descendants of the Mayas. They're certainly poor substitutes for the original, but I suspect the originals were poor substitutes for what we've glamourized them to be. Still, you might discover another Chichen-Itza in the jungle.

"The region abounds, as they say. Even in Costa Rica, ancient gold trinkets and stone carving keep popping up. Friend of mine a company superintendent, was excavating with a bulldozer for his bungalow. He found gold ornaments, from some cacique's mound, meshed in the tractor treads."

Our incongruous launch, built to lugboat proportions, pushed gently past another jutting headland. Julio, the native helmsman, pointed the prow shoreward toward the first faint lights of civilisation, a United Fruit Company banana port, as twilight hurried across the waters.

"Gold—silver—Cortes spent a year on the Isthmus looking for such treasure," Henderson resumed. "Remarkable how much of it there is around, or was. But you should go further south, into the Andes highlands. There you'll find natives who mine their own silver from hidden lodes in the hills. I met just such a native once.

"Yes, here's a story you correspondents might savour," Henderson smiled, suddenly warming to his task. "You've seen what careful artisans these natives can be. Well, I once conceived the idea of having some native silver made into a set of useful cutlery instead of the usual bracelets and baubles. I persuaded my Andean silversmith—I never saw his mine—to fashion me a set of silver tablespoons. He had no pattern, so I simply handed him an English tablespoon and told him to make a dozen just like it."

A lighted buoy slid by in the darkness. Henderson pulled on a sweater.

"I waited several months for this Indian to produce, and was just about to give up the deal for lost, when finally he came around with twelve spoons in a parcel. I was full of anticipation. . but I needn't have been. My hopes sank when I saw the spoons. They followed the pattern, but barely. They were too rough-hewn, too unfinished. And they had a curious sort of permanent tarnish on them—I couldn't get the coppery stain off."

"However, since I had paid the poor fellow only something like twelve dollars, I could hardly complain, could I?"

Up ahead, looming out of the darkness, appeared the luminous white hull of a "banana boat," a spic-and-span freighter in from New Orleans and ready for loading with freshly-picked green stems.

●

"Some months later, when I was heading back to England on furlough, I took those spoons along," Henderson continued. "Had a maiden aunt who might be amused by them. But first I asked a London silversmith to shape them up a bit and polish them properly. I must say, he looked rather dubiously at my collection.

"But, when I returned to his shop, he was in a state of some excitement. 'I have to tell you, Mr. Henderson', he exclaimed, 'that I decided to assay your spoons before tackling the job. Just something about them, you know, just something about them. And I have found that they aren't alloyed with copper or some base metal as you suspected. Oh no, sir, by no means. The trouble with your unremovable tarnish, Mr. Henderson, the trouble is, that these spoons happen to be just about one-third pure gold!"

ALL TALLULAH STORIES

(Continued from Page 1)

during rehearsals. About to speak my first line to the feverish Spaniard he .... snatched my black wig from my head, leaped from my arms and scampered down to the footlights. There he paused, peered out at the audience, then waved my wig over his head like a drunken Indian who had scaped a paleface. De-wigged I presented a grotesque appearance. Swarthy from my wig-line down, I was a blonde up north.

The audience had already been giggling at the absurd plot. Now it became hysterical. What did she do? Turned a cartwheel—and it roared. As half the world knows, she has specialized in monkey tricks and turned temperamental cartwheels ever since..... Anon, she skipped back to New York to see Jeanne Eagles in 'Rain' because Basil Dean had told her she might play Sadie Thompson in London—provided Somerset Maugham approved. After seeing her "brilliant" imitation of Jeanne at a rehearsal, he did not. The night she'd been turned down in favour of Olga Lindo.

I gave one of my phoniest performances. Returning to my service flat, I put on Sadie's Pago-Pago costume, gulped down twenty aspirin tablets, turned on Sadie's record. Then I stretched out on my bed to await the end—but not before scribbling this note:

"It ain't goin' to rain no moh."

This flippant farewell had added significance. It had been raining for a solid month in London. Every day the papers carried page-one stories about the endless deluge.

I went to sleep dramatizing every detail of my suicide. London's shock! The curious and muted crowds at my door! The stern calm of the bobbies and the coroner! The headlines in the newspapers! Maugham stoned in the streets! The cables aquiver with the news of the death of the American beauty who had conquered England....

●

The next morning she was awakened by the telephone. She felt marvellous. It was Noel Coward. "Tallulah, can you learn one hundred sides in four days?" "Four days," she replied, "I can get it up in four hours. Why?" "Come up and see me at once." It was for the tipsy part in 'Fallen Angels' with Edna Best, £100 a week. And Maugham, characteristically, sent her a solatium of £100, saying he had always found, when upset or disappointed, that a week or two abroad, a change of scene, helped him. Would she please accept?

Ten years later she did play Sadie in New York, where the 'Times' critic wrote: "She plunged into the part with the raffish gusto of a gaudy strumpet." On impulse she invited her stepmother Florence to come up to a matinee, then began to worry. Neither she nor Daddy ever used violent language. As Sadie she had to wheel on the Rev. Davidson and scream: "You goddam son-of-a-bitch. You'd tear the wings off a butterfly. To hell with you!" Florence

would be shocked at such language. She might think my invitation a schemed affront. I arranged with an usher to bring her backstage after the second act. No use delaying her verdict. I expected her to denounce me: "Tallulah, how dare you play this kind of a part—your father will just die." Instead she said, "Tallulah, honey, you're just precious, Sugar. You're just like you were when you were a child. Remember your tantrums?"

●

But to return to those first eight years in London..... The adoring gallery girls, the parties, the friends! One stormy petrel friendship was with Captain Michael Wardell, who "looked like a swashbuckler from the Spanish main" and was a "paragon of unpunctuality." When he had been late again by a good half-hour she told him: "Michael, this is the end," and every time he rang up instructed her maid to say: "Miss Bankhead is in her bath." Returning from a matinee two weeks later she.

encountered a stranger in the bathroom. "Who are you and what are you up to?" I roared

"I'm installing a telephone in your bathroom," he said. "On whose orders?" "On the orders of Captain Michael Wardel," he replied. I routed the intruder along with his wires and pliers..

Tallulah seems to have had a genius for attracting unusual admirers. She met Count Anthony de Bosardi at Brighton. Back in London

he sent me a note. He stated brazenly he was going to marry me. With the note he sent an antique waste-paper basket, just to get my guard down. Three days later he moved into my home, announcing to the butler, "I'm not leaving here until she marries me."....

●

When she became friends with Lord Beaverbrook a reporter on his own paper asked her to confirm a story that they were engaged, and although he never confessed, she is sure Lord Beaverbrook instigated the rumour for, he could be up to mischief when he scented an exclusive story, one that might stimulate circulation. He offered Perry Cust and me a thousand pounds if he could announce our engagement, another thousand when he would announce we had broken our troth. Perry was engaged at the time to Kitty Kinlock; so the plot ran on a reef. I could have used a thousand pounds then, brother! So could Perry!

There's a feast of stories about her American days (and nights). She detests acting as drudgery, though in thirty-three years of it she has appeared in thirty-five plays, "only three of which had any merit." Once she had achieved stardom in Conchita "the theatre palled on me." She could write a textbook on "How to Murder English." But what a woman! At her best, what an actress! At her worst, what a wit! I understand why Mr. Truman calls it "the most interesting book I've had in my hands since I have been President of the United States," but luckily we don't need to be Presidents to enjoy its frank, vital, audacious confidences and indiscretions.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Revival and its result—Disruption of art organisation—Resources of Indian art—Art in new social order—Rashtrapati Bhavan to be Indianised — Manipuri in natural settings — Pakistan's wrath on Indian films.

THOUGH art is a universal mode of expression, its style and form are moulded by the social, economic and climatic conditions of the land in which it grows.

This principle is very well illustrated by the peculiar character of Indian art. It is ignored by those who are out to introduce a certain exotic style or mannerism favoured by them as art of the people.

Foreign Invasion

The distinguishing features of Indian art are best studied in painting and sculpture; and they were continued as essentials of both these forms through the various phases of the latter's development. The progress of Indian art was stifled by the influx of European modes and concepts following the advent of the foreign rule. Disruption of this country's organisation of art was the inevitable consequence of the tremendous setback which was thus received by Indian art.

As the years rolled by, the enlightened sections of the people seemed to have developed something like loss of memory even of the immediate past. They took no notice of the tribulations of the traditional artists who had been struggling to perpetuate the art-tradition-outside the large towns. In fact, Indian art had lost foothold in the towns in which the foreign influence was strongest and was not, in the least, counteracted.

Survival Of Art

But Indian art as a distinct entity survived the unprecedented crisis which it had to face. It was held in safe custody by the artist-craftsmen located in rural areas. It was also preserved in the monuments which had escaped destruction or which could not be shifted. Its relics were deposited in museums. Ample material was, thus, available for the resurrection of Indian art.

The revivalistic movement, which was initiated some years ago, lifted particularly painting from its state of democracy. It created some demand for Indian pictures and their prints, because the enlightened sections had come to realise that there was something like Indian painting. An important part was played by the Bombay school in the revival of mural decoration which was the principal traditional form of Indian painting. In the final analysis, the revival, if it is placed in its proper perspective, did not go beyond painting or at the most sculpture; nor could it touch the surface of the people's organisation; however the achievements of the revival inspite of its faults and shortcomings, must be acknowledged. They have come to stay.

Indian art has found a place in the curriculum of schools of art. It has been also recognised as an independent section in exhibitions by the various art societies; and its progress has come to a standstill at this point. This is chiefly due to the lack of sustained and concerted endeavour to conduct the revivalistic movement and not due to any inherent weakness in Indian art itself. India's traditional art-painting a sculpture is not decadent. It has been denounced as such by the ill-informed persons and interested parties.

Art In New Order

Now what remains to be accomplished is reconstruction of the art organisation in the new social order; and this should not be regarded as a small undertaking. This is the stage on which the Government's leadership has become imperative and it has been assured. The Government at the centre and in some states has moved to offer encouragement to arts, but it has not yet analysed the situation and estimated the task which has to be accomplished.

What is needed, as a preliminary step, is thorough inquiry into the conditions in which Indian art has been left by the revival. Though art societies have accepted traditional painting and sculpture as a distinct school, they have not yet assigned to the Indian section the prominence to which it is entitled. The Bombay Art Society, for instance, runs the Indian section in its annual exhibitions but it has not realised the need of setting apart additional awards for Indian exhibits or of leaving the selection of Indian exhibits and adjudication of awards to accredited experts in Indian art.

Then it is necessary to find out the fate of artists who pass every year from schools of art with Indian painting as a special subject. This inquiry is essential to ascertan how and to what extent society absorbs artists and how artists are able to apply their creative endeavour to practical needs. If pushed further, such an inquiry will not fail to indicate the breaches in the link between creative artists, executants—the artist craftsmen and the people—the consumers of art.

Aims Of Art Plans

The data, which the inquiry will yield, should furnish the basis for the planning of art. The schemes of art organisation must have a twofold aim. They should stimulate the process of the revival of genuine Indian art and not propagation of the sophisticated trends, and then they should push art through its various media to its logical end—to its destination in the actual living conditions of the country. Art will serve no practical purpose if it remains in the stage of academic revival and left as a pastime, entertainment or decorative accessory of the aristocratic sections.

While a fair deal to Indian art is now to be legitimately expected from the Government, the forces which are operating to undermine its importance and to dislodge it from its rightful sphere cannot be ignored. It is the irony of fate that obstacles in the form of unhealthy extraneous influences should still continue to impede the further progress of Indian art from the stage of the revival. The Government should have been alive to the danger of such forces, but one regrets to note that it, has somehow or other, allowed patch works which are paraded as Indian moderns to go with the exhibitions of Indian art to foreign countries. This is an anomalous situation to which the Government should not be apathetic.

In The Indian Style

Establishments can acquire a distinctly Indian character, if Indian art is put to practical use in them. The Government of India has now appreciated the utility of the various resources of Indian art. The Rashtrapati Bhavan, as desired by the President is to be Indianised—to be refurnished in the Indian style. According to the new plan, different rooms will be refurnished and decorated with the products of various artistic industries. The decorative accessories will include artistic objects as well as paintings of different regional interests.

Eight State Governments are said to have undertaken to refurnish the Rashtrapati Bhavan. In this connection, it is necessary to inquire which these state Governments are, and how they were brought together and whether the selection was made according to any principle. It is not known whether Bombay is included among them. The state of Bombay is the home of several cottage industries the artistic type and the centre of a premier art institution—the Sir J. J. School of Art: and as such Bombay cannot be excluded from any art project of the Central Government. The Government of Bombay, it is hoped, will see that the school, artists and craftsmen of Bombay get the chance to participate in decorating the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The Raj Bhavans— Government houses—in the various states also need to be refurnished in the Indian style. This is the way of recognising and popularising the work of Indian artists and craftsmen. The scope of the plan should be extended to important public buildings in New Delhi and states, so that at least the mural decorators and sculptors might get work and the opportunity to display their abilities. Artists will find employment and an incentive to their art, if a profit for decorating Government houses and public buildings is worked out on a country wide basis.

Beauty Of Manipuri

In his speech at the scouts' rally in New Delhi, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru referred to the dance of Manipur while giving impressions of his tour of Assam. The dancing of Manipur, he said, was a delight to see and several types of dancing in India pale into insignificance before it. The Prime Minister got the opportunity to witness Manipuri dance in its natural settings, and the performance must have been an authentic exposition by the Manipuri dances under the guidance of gurus.

The differences between the original Manipuri dance in its own home and its amateurist or commercialised versions in other parts must have been striking. Obviously the Prime Minister's admiration was evoked by it. Since he has seen on the spot, what genuine Manipuri dance is like, the Government should desist from offering encouragement to half-baked amateurs and adventures in any form.

Encouragement to the dancers and their gurus in Manipur to continue the tradition of dance in its natural environment must receive priority in the Government's art programmes, and it will be the right step toward real dance revival. The gurus and their descendants are the people who deserve to be patronised and not amateur semi-professionals and adventures by whom they are exploited. A few master musicians were some days ago honoured by the President. Dance gurus of all the schools likewise should be considered eligible for patronage in this form

Lame Excuse

The decision was taken all of a sudden by the Government of Pakistan to ban, with immediate effect, the import of Indian films into its western part. This seems to have been dictated by intentions and not by wisdom. The explanation given for it was that protection was needed by the film industry of Pakistan against competition of Indian films. This sounds like an excuse for some political motive behind the move. The loss woud be to Pakistan and not to India.

It is a mistake to treat the film as a commodity and handle traders in it in the ordinary course. As a medium of art, culture and instruction, the film is something much higher than a common commodity and as long as it retains artistic, cultural and educative values it should be conceded the privilege of unimpeded circulation throughout the world. This principle should govern the trade in ordinary entertainment films

In consequence of the ban, the Pakistan audience will lose much of entertainment, as Pakistan industry has just began to stand on its legs and is therefore not in a position to supply full demand for screen entertainment, and the Pakistan audience will lose art and music. The Government of Pakistan probably thinks that the people's demand will be satisfied by American and European films, as the ban does not apply to them. Or the foreign interests might be prompted to resort to the dubbing of their pictures in the people's languages. Anyway, India should reply to Pakistan with a retaliatory ban on the import of the latter's pictures and should resume trade in films with Pakistan on her own terms.

In National Museum

Appearing in these column is 'Portrait of a Chinese farmer'—a fine painting by Mr. Y. K. Shukla, whose special subjects are Indian painting and graphic arts. Mr. Shukla is one of the leading artists of India. He is at present on the staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art, and has continued to paint and develop graphic arts besides teaching these subjects to students. His 'portarait of the Chinese farmer' has been acquired for India's National Museum. This should be taken as an honour to Mr Shukla and as recognition of his work.

PORTRAIT OF A CHINESE FARMER

—By Y. K. SHUKLA.

Acquired by the Government of India for the National Museum, New Delhi.

BOMBAY NEEDS THEM

Pills that turn drunks into teetotallers by making them blush violently every time they touch a drop of drink are now being made in Britain for home and export markets. They cost 5s. for fifty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Photography For The Layman

V-EXPRESSIONS

PERVEEZ VICCAJI

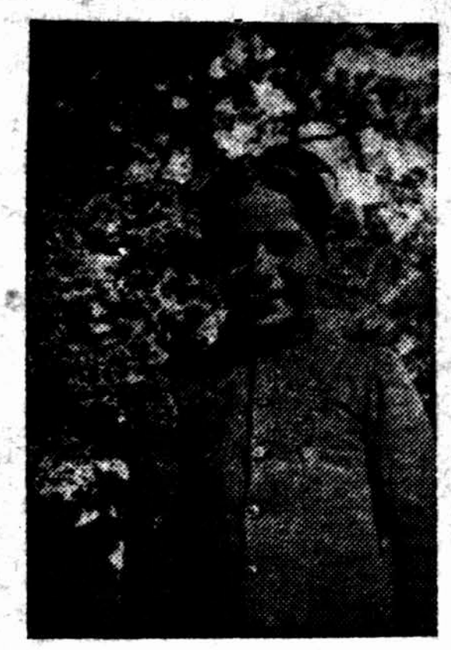
PHOTOGRAPHIC enthusiasts must at some time or other accept the fact that learning the mere technique of manipulating the camera does not qualify them in the field of photography. As long as scientific principles and tricks of the trade are used for creating effect, the technique can more or less be mastered and exploited further. Yet, there remains a very important consideration on the topic—the ART of photography.

It is the artist's eye that sees life in the ordinary sights of the world and the artist's mind and soul that creates a living image out of an inanimate medium. The photographic artist has at his disposal a gadget called a camera, a roll of celluloid and the play of light and shade on photo-sensitive paper. The working force behind this is the photographer's mind, which selects, classifies and groups together the elements that go towards the making of the picture. However beautiful the symmetry of the picture, its meaning cannot be complete until it has life and expression in it.

The photographer, as indeed every other artist, should strive to give life to his compositions. Pictures of children and of animals provide the widest scope for expression studies.

CHILD STUDIES

While playing with children the thought of catching them in attractive poses sounds quite easy; the difficulty arises when you pick up your camera and try aiming it at that most restless of living beings—a child. You will be breathless before you can click a child-photograph and feel satisfied with it. Don't be disappointed if the child



Adult expression—A happy look

ruins a perfect pose by moving at exactly the moment you click. To avoid such a juncture, remember never to let the child know you are trying to photograph it. It might take you hours to get the pose you want, but leave the child to play about, completely oblivious of being watched by your lens. As soon as you make it pose for a snap, it becomes too self-conscious, and often too camera shy to give you a natural shot. The best pictures are made when children are caught in their characteristic poses at play or engrossed in their latest fads and conquests.

One great drawback in taking a child-study with a Box camera is that you cannot take the picture indoors due lack of natural lighting. Time-exposures are out of the question with a subject like a child. The only alternative left to the photographer is, therefore, an outdoor or a verandah picture in direct

Adult expression—musing

sunlight. This bit of inconvenience caused by a change of surroundings might throw the child out of its genial mood of playfulness and you might waste some of your films on mediocre pictures before you can get a striking pose, more or less characteristic of the child or at least, something too smart for a child to be doing.

Another point to watch for in child-photography is not merely the figure and the attractive pose, but the expressions on their faces. You will be amazed how right Darwin was about the missing link—try it out on a child. As long as you get the expression on your own face, the child can very successfully reflect it, very often quite unconsciously.

PETS

Another field of photography in which you can capture some novel expressions, is animal photography. Most of us must have grown up with pets around us; and a pet being the most constant companion of man, the latter naturally turns

Animal expression—expectation?

the lens of his camera towards these animals who sometimes prove to be more soulful than their more sophisticated brethren.

Photographing one's pets is comparatively easier than child-photography, since your pet is more liable to obedience than a child. A dog, especially, can provide your camera with the most expressive of poses, even when compelled, by your orders to sit in one place or pose for the camera.

Yet, the best shots of pets, as

Fine snap of child expression

of children, are taken while they are not posing for you, but are in their most natural pre-occupations and characteristic actions. Obviously animals do not become camera-conscious, unless you place them in strange surroundings in your enthusiasm for the natural lighting of your picture. Leave your pet to romp around comfortably and you keep your distance with your camera cocked in readiness for an attractive expression or a fresh piece of mischief. The young ones of any kind of pets are ideal models for animal pictures spilling over with life.

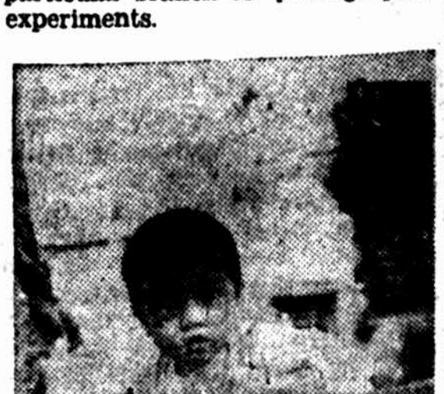
If you are aiming at capturing the expression of love and understanding on the face of the animal, you might obtain good results by either including the master in the picture or keeping him close by. Yet, capturing a profound expression on an animal's face requires a lot of patient observation and agility with the camera.

Here again, the picture is not completed with the attractiveness of a pose, but with the look in the eyes, particularly, of the animal, to say nothing of what cocked ears, or a tilt of the head can express in the language of these speechless, yet profound, creatures whose only means of expression is in their looks and gestures.

ADULT EXPRESSIONS

It is indeed easier to make an adult pose for your camera but very much more difficult to catch a grown-up person in his or her characteristic pose. This kind of a subject is the hardest to guard against the charms of camera-consciousness. Here also it is advisable to catch a person unawares, so that the subject does not try to look his best, knowing that the piercing eyes of the camera are going to record the tiniest details. You will probably have to take your subject from many angles and in many poses before you get him in his natural mood and most characteristic expression—without a vestige of that mask that is usualy put on under the gaze of the lens.

If you do take up "expressions" as your next study of photography, you can find very interesting subjects at public gatherings, smaller occasions, or speakers and lecturers, and the people who come to hear them. There is infinite scope for facial expressions—in fact, the whole of mankind and the animal world are at your disposal. This ought to encourage you in this particular branch of photographic experiments.



Child expression — surprise?

NONE COULD STOP HITLER'S MARCH

(Continued From Page 5 Col. 5)

1930, the progressive intellectuals of Germany were only too familiar with the sad record of the Socialist party, but as yet few unfavourable facts about Soviet Communism had become public knowledge. Trotsky, leader of the Opposition, had been exiled; but, as revolutions go, exile is a relatively mild punishment. No prominent Soviet politican had been tried in public, no member of the Opposition had been executed

Those were comparatively idyllic days; the purges, the show trials and the terror only started four years later, after the assassination of Kirov in December 1934.

Forced collectivization of the peasants' land had only just begun. The mass deportations of "kulaks", the famine and partial depopulation of the countryside were still a matter of the future. The first Five-Year Plan had been undertaken in 1929; it was in its second year. It was a gigantic enterprise of truly historic significance. Russia was still regarded as "the great experiment"; one could have reservations about the regime and be critical of it, but there was no "prima facie" case for rejecting it out of hand. Only the conservatives and reactionaries did that—while, at the same time, they displayed a benevolent neutrality toward the Italian and German variants of Fascism. There were a few isolated voices among progressive intellectuals—Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells, for instance—who from the beginning had uncompromisingly opposed the Soviet regime; but they were few, and were not listened to.

Thus, in 1930, Russia was still an asset for the German Communist party, whereas today it has become rather a liability to the Communists of Western Europe. The Socialists had no such asset, only their dismal reputation of having stifled the German Revolution and made a mess of their Republic. Since 1918, each time they were faced with the choice between allying themselves to the bourgeois parties or the radical wing of the working class, they had opted for the former; and however controversial the details, this basic fact weighed heavily against them.

"RED" RECORD

By contrast, the record of the Communist party of Germany was, in appearance, a relatively honourable one. There had been waverings in the party line, and parallel changes in trade-union policy. But these were matters for the expert in revolutionary politics; that Moscow had played any part in them was only known to the initiates; from the outsider's point of view, the Communists had followed a fairly consistent policy during the whole period from 1918 to 1930. Their tactics were sometimes obscure and slightly bewildering; but the period of sudden and total reversals of policy had not yet come. When, in 1931, the Communist party joined hands with the Nazis in initiating a referendum against the Prussian Socialist Government; and when, in November 1932, it again made common cause with them in the Berlin transport worker's strike, I was already so immersed in Marxist thought that I found these stratagems "dialectically correct."

One may arrive at a decision by a positive impulse, or by elimination of ther possible solutions. After the elections of September 1930, I had seen the liberal middle class betray its convictions and throw all its principles overboard. Active resistance against the Nazis seemed possible only by throwing in one's lot with either the Socialists or the Communists. A comparison of their past records, their vigor and determination eliminated the first and favoured the second.

I was not alone in arriving at this conclusion. The trend toward polarization between the two extremist movements was evident; it bore all the signs of inexorable fatality.

The title of H. R. Knickerbocker's famous best-seller of that time, Germany—Nazi Or Communist? was an exact summing up of the situation. There was no "third force" and no third choice.

STANDARD OF ENGLISH

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 4)

venient conditions an try what also that no true and abiding knowledge could be acquired by the average student in other subjects through the medium of a foreign language. I also would not raise the controversy whether whatever knowledge is acquired through the medium of a foreign tongue can, to any appreciable degree, filter down to the masses, raising the general standards of knowledge and efficiency. These and many other educational and social questions, connected with the use of a foreign language for educational purposes, I do not propose to raise here. I take it for granted the assumption of my learned friends that only through a good knowledge of English is it possible in India to acquire any worthwhile education and to add to its quantity and improve its quality.

MANY HINDRANCES

If the assumption of our friends is admitted, I submit that the many hindrances to the raising of the standards in English in India can only be removed if we bring back our old English masters and assign to them the position of dominance they occupied not only in political field but in all spheres of our national life. If it is not possible to bring them back and reimpose foreign domination, to recreate conditions for Indian students to acquire a tolerable knowledge of English, what are we to do? We are caught in a calamity which has been brought on us, even as the partition of the country, by political independence. Can we regress to foreign rule? Will the English consent to come back? Can we guarantee that when they come back we shall never again raise an agitation against them or start a new "Quit India" movement? If all this cannot be done, what is the remedy?

When conditions are hard and irremediable, is it wise to waste time in idle complaints? One must instead of wasting precious breath make up one's mind and adjust oneself to the new inconvenient conditions and try what best can be done under unalterable circumstances to ease the situation.

The learned educationists and eminent scientists should recognise the truth of the common adage that 'what can not be cured must be endured.' They can do even better and console themselves that what is at a particular time is the best. It is the unfoldment of history through which God manifests himself. On that 'best' they should try to build the future. There seems to be no other way. As soon as this inevitability is recognised, the learned complainants will be set free. For, as we are assured by Communist philosophy, "freedom is but the recognition of necessity."

Pattern For A Poem

The words are formed in secret and alone,
Waiting through silent hours for the call,
And as they come a music never heard,
But echoed deep with the living bone,
Moves with the words from darkness to the light,
Moves as the tide of dawn along the sea of night,
More than the word, more than the music's core,
Shape the whole pattern as it grows;
A lifted hand; a shadow on the grass,
Footprints once found upon a summer shore;
Memories unquiet and shadowy dreams are there,
The leaves and buds along the flowery air.
And we who speak know that the sum of all we say
Is less than the music's single echoed note
As the slow words and music rise along the day.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN